

ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Published by authority of the State

VOLUME XL

This volume is ready for distribution and contains the Acts and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province, during the Sessions held from 1737 to 1740. During this period, Samuel Ogle was Governor and he met difficult situations with tact and firmness. It was a time of dissension between the two Houses and Sessions were often dissolved without any laws being passed.

At the Session held in April and May 1737, Benjamin Tasker was President of the Upper House and James Harris, Speaker of the Lower one. It was the third Session of the Assembly elected in 1734 and was a rather peaceful one. Addresses to the King and the Prince of Wales were adopted on account of the marriage of the latter. The Upper House refused to pass the Journal of Accounts, because the Lower one would not appropriate money for the Chief Justice of the Provincial Court. There are signs of the settlement of the "remote and back part of the Province." The growing grain trade is shown by a vote to permit inhabitants, who were not tobacco-makers, to pay in specie instead of in tobacco.

In August 1737, a very great drought caused a brief Session to prohibit the exportation of grain. The Pennsylvania border troubles took up some time. Richard Tilghman became President of the Council.

A new Assembly met in 1738 and a childish quarrel arose, in which the Lower House stood upon its dignity because of the manner in which a message from the Upper House was sent. Consequently, no laws were passed. Colonel John Mackall was Speaker and Matthew Tilghman Ward, President of the Upper House. Some of the officials in Dorchester and Talbot had to answer charges of oppression and extortion before the Lower House.

In 1739, a new Assembly held a session and again passed no laws. The Lower House again showed itself irritable and irascible and also refused, as usual, to pass a perpetual law as to fees. The Delegates finally refused to continue the temporary laws and Ogle refused to sign any laws passed, lest the meeting should become a Session and then terminate these laws.

A third new Assembly met early in 1740 and managed to pass one law for the raising of troops to serve in the war between England and Spain. The Lower House chose Philip Hammond of Anne Arundel County as Speaker and showed itself very much afraid that it should be overruled by the Upper one. It also adopted an address to the King, reciting grievances, and was insistent upon a claim to have an agent appointed in England.

It is expected that volume XLI will continue the Judicial Business of the Provincial Court from 1658, being the third volume of the Court Report Series.

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XVII.

SEPTEMBER, 1922.

No. 3.

THE DIARY OF ROBERT GILMOR

The Baltimore American of December 2, 1848, carried the following notice:

"Died on Thursday morning, the 30th of November, in the 75th year of his age, Robert Gilmor, the last Representative of a commercial house, which, during half a century, maintained a widespread reputation for honorable and successful enterprise. Himself a virtuous and public minded citizen—a liberal and enlightened Merchant—a munificent patron of the arts, with the tastes and acquirements of an accomplished gentleman—honored by all—affectionately beloved by kindred and friends—after a long life, without stain or blemish on his name, he left the world in peace, with all the hope of a believing Christian."

The author of this diary was the son of Robert Gilmor [1748-1822] and Louisa Airey [1745-1827] and became one of the most distinguished and useful citizens of Baltimore, justifying completely the brief eulogy quoted. He was President of the Library Company of Baltimore; President of the Maryland Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres; President and one of the Managers of the Washington Monument; Vice-president of the American Geological Society; Honorary member of the Belles Lettres Society of Dickinson College; Corresponding member of the Royal Bourbon Academy of Science of Naples; Member of the Agricultural Society of Maryland; Member of American Colonization Society; Member of American Philosophical Society; Honorary Member of South Carolina Academy of Arts; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; Member American Academy

of Language and Belles Lettres; Corresponding Member of Gale Natural History Society of New Haven; Member of Maryland Association for the Promotion of Fine Arts; and one of the Founders of the Maryland Historical Society.

Mr. Gilmor's residence was originally at 34 Water St., next to the house of his father, and later, at 57 Lombard St.

Mr. Gilmor was married 1st June, 1802, to Elizabeth Susan Cooke, third daughter of William Cooke, Esq. She died of consumption May 1st, 1803, just eleven months after her marriage. On the 9th April, 1807, Mr. Gilmor married Sarah Reeve Ladson, daughter of Major James Ladson, of Charleston, S. C. There was no issue by either marriage.

Readers may recall the "Recollections of Baltimore," read before the Society by Mr. Gilmor, 9th May, 1844, and published in this magazine, Vol. 7, page 233.

The diary is a small leather-bound volume, 5 x 8 inches, containing 91 numbered leaves. The journal is written on the right hand page only, the other side being used for notes concerning the individuals mentioned in the text.

The notes appear as they are in the manuscript. Additions are indicated by brackets.

DIARY COMMENCED 25TH DECEMBER 1826 BY ROBERT GILMOR OF BALTIMORE.

December 25th. 1826.

I have often regretted during my life that I never kept a journal, or daily account of every thing that occurred to me, to serve as a kind of memorandum book or chronicle of transactions, trifling in themselves, and uninteresting to all others, but of useful reference for myself. A few days since I was conversing with Judge Hanson ¹ (son of the celebrated Chan-

¹ Charles Hanson, Esq., one of the Judges of the County Court, is the son of the late Alexander Contee Hanson, Chancellor of the State of Maryland, and brother of the late A. C. Hanson, a senator of Congress from this state, who distinguished himself by his opposition to Mr. Madison's Government, and becoming obnoxious to the mob of Baltimore from a violent party paper which he edited, was driven from the town and his printing office burnt down. He fled to Montgomery County, from whence

cellor of Maryland) on this subject, when he recommended in the strongest manner my immediately commencing a diary, and promised me to do the same. We were at his own table, with a number of friends, who all seemed to encourage such a record of daily occurrences, and the conversation was such that if only the wit and sense which were displayed that day were put down without any embellishment or display, it would at some future period have been found extremely agreeable in the repetition. I accordingly resolved on the undertaking, troublesome as I know it will be, and have this day begun it.

This being the annual festival of peace and joy, especially in families, all of my name, or connected with me in Baltimore dined with me at 4 o'clock to the number of 18, without children, who being too small to go abroad were left at home under a promise that they should come tomorrow and partake of the relics of the good things of the table. Most of them however came after breakfast this morning to get the usual Christmas gifts. When my father was alive, the family dined with him on Christmas day, and with me on New Year's day, but since his death I take the first and my brother the second day, for assembling us all. My mother, now in her 82^d year,

he returned with several Gentlemen and with them and a few young men of Baltimore, General Lingan and General Henry Lee of revolutionary celebrity, took possession of a brick house in Charles Street, where they were attacked by the mob, and after exchanging many shots, in which one of the mob was killed and many wounded, they surrendered to General Stricker, under his promise of protection, and were marched off to the Gaol as the securest place. The mob shewed every disposition to murder them on the way; but after the removal of the guard, they stormed the jail to get at them, in the dusk of the evening; the gentlemen fought their way out as well as they could, being unarmed. General Lingan was killed; General Lee, nearly so; Mr. Hanson was left for dead, among a heap of senseless confreres, but escaped by a miracle. [Charles Wallace Hanson, son of Chancellor A. C. Hanson and Rebecca Howard of Annapolis, was born in 1785; was associate Judge of the then 6th Judicial District from 1817 to 1832; his career was apparently ruined by the opium habit, formed through the use of laudanum to control hæmorrhage from the lungs; he married Rebecca Ridgely, eldest daughter of Gov. Charles Ridgely and died without issue, Dec. 2, 1853.]

was too infirm to come as she promised, with my sister Dorsey (in whose house she lives), but after church at St. Paul's, we all went to pay our accustomed respects to her, and the females were well rewarded by a handsome gift of money, cash. My wife received one hundred dollars, being the same my father used to give her.

To break the sameness of the family party, which consisted of my brother and his wife, his two married daughters in town with their husbands, (Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Howard,² and Mr. and Mrs. S. Owings Hoffman,³ and his daughters Mary Ann and Sarah, my sister Mrs. Dorsey with her husband,⁴ and her daughter Elizabeth G. Sherlock, my cousin Mr. Haskins, and my wife and myself, with her niece Isabel Baron, about 12 years of age. I determined to invite some others, and as Mr. Webster⁵ the member of Congress, and Mr. John A.

² Benjamin Chew Howard, third son of Colo. John Eager Howard, a distinguished Revolutionary officer who gained immortal renown at the battles of Eutaw and the Cowpens, for which Congress struck a medal and presented him with a sword. He was afterwards a Senator in Congress and Governor. He married a daughter of Benj. Chew, Esq. of Philad., a loyalist, after whom Mr. Howard was named. He married my eldest niece in 1818. [Born 5th November 1791; died 6th March 1872; Captain at Battle of North Point; Delegate and Senator in General Assembly; Member of Congress 1829-1833 and 1835-1839; Delegate to Peace Congress, 1861; Distinguished lawyer and Reporter of U. S. Supreme Court.]

³ Mr. Samuel Owings Hoffman, son of Peter Hoffman, Esq. [A prominent auctioneer merchant; director in Merchant's and U. S. Banks; State Senator; Commander of 53d Regt. M. M.; died 28th Sept., 1860 in his 59th year.]

⁴ Mr. Richard Dorsey, the son of a respectable country gentleman of Anne Arundel County in Elkridge, between the Washington and Frederick Town roads. He was brought up in my father's Compting house, and was much esteemed by him. After my father's death, he married my sister, then the widow of John Sherlock, Esq.

⁵ Daniel Webster, Esq., author of several orations, and the leader of the Administration party in the house of representatives, is a lawyer of the first eminence in Boston, and highly respected at the Supreme Court at Washington for his talents.—He is about the middle size, with a dark complexion, black hair and bushy eyebrows, and with the blackest and most singular eyes I ever saw, while his teeth, which are very white, make

King⁶ the late Secretary of Legation in England, were in town, I added them to the number. I had asked Mr. Wirt, the Attorney-General of the U. States, but he was obliged to return to Washington. I had nearly forgot that Mr. and Mrs. Meredith⁷ and their daughter Rebecca, also joined us at dinner, and before the cloth was removed some of my friends came in to take their wine with me, vizt. Mr. Oliver⁸ and his son in law R. M. Gibbes⁹ of Charleston, Mr. S. Sterett¹⁰ and Doctor Alexander, and Mr. Charles Carroll Harper.¹¹

a singular contrast when he smiles.—He is occasionally very agreeable in conversation, and can be very witty, but generally is grave in his conversation.

⁶John A. King, Esq., eldest son of Rufus King, Esq., long a senator of the U. States and twice Minister to Great Britain, from whence he returned but a few months ago, leaving his son Charge des affairs, but he followed soon after, and had just returned from Washington where he had carried dispatches from Mr. Gallatin, the present Minister.—Mr. John King is a remarkably pleasant gentleman, of great vivacity and sprightliness, and of considerable intelligence. He married Miss Clay of New York. [John Alsop King, 1788-1868; M. C. 1849-51; Gov. of N. Y. 1857-58.]

⁷Jonathan Meredith, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia but for many years a resident of Baltimore and a rising member of the bar, for which he has great talents.—He married in 1806 Miss Hannah Haslett, a niece of George Salmon Esq., in whose house they both resided till his death.

[Born, Philadelphia, 1784; died, February 25, 1872; "Father of the Bar," one of the brightest intellects that ever adorned the local Bar.]

⁸Robert Oliver Esq., an Irishman from Belfast where he was brought up to Commerce and came to Baltimore at the close of the Revolutionary war, and went into partnership with Hugh Thompson, a friend from the same place. About the year 1802 he dissolved partnership and connected himself with his brothers John and Thomas, both of whom are since dead.—During the war between France and England, his activity and enterprize enabled his house to make a very large fortune, principally by licences from the Spanish Government by which he carried on a profitable trade with Vera Cruz. He is supposed to be one of the richest men here, being estimated as worth at least a million and a half of dollars, as he inherited all the fortune of his brothers. His wife was for many years before her death a lunatic, and was kept confined at his country seat near town.—He was one of my father's most intimate friends.—His character for shrewdness, benevolence, and liberality stands very high. Robert Walsh, Jr. dedicated his work "England and America" to him, as did Dr. Godman his "Natural History" of America.

⁹Robert Morgan Gibbes, Esq. of South Carolina, a connexion of my

Nothing could exceed the gaiety of the day. The ladies were in high spirits, and the gentlemen disposed to second them, particularly Mr. Webster and Mr. King, who were exceedingly entertaining, and I only regret I cannot do justice to their wit by repeating it as it was uttered. Mr. King is extremely playful in his manner, but Mr. Webster, though agreeable enough has more of Solemnity in his, which his dark countenance and black bushy eyebrows overshadowing eyes of the blackest color and most singular expression. When coffee was announced we joined the ladies in the drawing room and chatted with them till about 10 o'clock, when they all retired.

26th. The day commenced with a heavy fall of snow which continued nine hours, and covered the ground, but the weather becoming mild, the streets were so sloppy and wet that I scarcely went further than the Compting house. The younger children of the family dined with my wife and me and amused us much with their humours and playfulness.

27th. In the night I was attacked by a chill and fever, which kept me awake. The wind had changed to North West, and I believe very cold. The streets were hard frozen and slippery that I could scarcely reach the Compting house where I remained till dinner time, when I found at home a little party of my ladies come to dine with Isabel. We had an invi-

wife's (his Uncle, who was a cousin of her father's marrying her Aunt).—He married Mr. Oliver's second daughter, Emily, and resides in Baltimore.

¹⁰ [Samuel Sterett, 1756-1833, lawyer and Representative from Maryland in second Congress, 1791-93.]

¹¹ Charles Carroll Harper, Esq, son of Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq. and grandson by the mother's side of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, now in his ninetieth year and the sole survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father General Harper was a celebrated lawyer and leader of the Federal party in the house of representatives in John Adam's administration. His speeches, which have been published are sufficient to manifest his eloquence and abilities. He died suddenly about two years ago from ossification of the heart.—Mr. C. C. Harper is engaged to my wife's niece Miss Charlotte Chiffelle of Charleston, where he proceeds in a few days to be united to her. [Born 1802; Secretary of Legation at Paris, where he died 23 June, 1837.]

tation to a very pleasant party in the evening, but declined it on account of my feverish habit still continuing.

28th. The weather continuing still cold, I remained in the Compting house all the morning. At 4 o'clock Mrs. G. and I went out to dinner at Mr Donnell's, where we met a family party, viz. Mr. and Mrs. D. and their daughters Mrs. S. Smith and Mrs. James Swan and their husbands, and Miss Mary Ann Donnell and her two brothers John and James; my brother William and his wife and daughters, Mary Ann and Louisa Hoffman with her husband, and Mrs. B. C. Howard, who left her's sick in bed ever since he dined at my house on Christmas day. There was very little agreeable or interesting conversation; commonplace topics and family matters only being discussed. After joining the ladies at coffee in the drawing room about 7 o'clock returned home.

29. After a week's invitation, my wife and I dined to day at Mr. Robert Smith's,¹² with his son and daughter in law Mrs. S. Smith, Mrs. Smith's father and mother (Mr. and Mrs. Donnell) with her sisters Mrs. Swan and her husband, and Mary Ann, and her cousins Mary Ann Gilmor and Mrs. Louisa Hoffman. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, Mr. Dulany, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. J. Donnell, Jr. and Mr. Birkhead were also of the party. The lady of the house (Mrs. R. S.) did not make her appearance in consequence of the recent death of her nephew Mr. Henry Williams. The conversation was this day more agreeable than the day before. The dinner was excellent, and sumptuously served up. After taking tea and coffee in

¹² Robert Smith, Esq. was a lawyer of this City not much distinguished for talents, but possessing gentlemanly and courteous manners. By the influence of his brother, General Samuel Smith (long a member of Congress, and influential as a party man on the democratic side) he was made Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Jefferson, and afterwards under Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, but was dismissed for incompetency to fill the station; at least in the quarrel with the President that reason was insinuated by the latter, which induced Mr. Smith to publish a statement of the affair, which however was never considered as redeeming his character from the disgrace of the charge.

the drawing room, I stepped into Mr. Howard's, close by, to see him. His wife soon after came in from Mr. Smith's as did Dr. Pue¹³ his physician, with whom I had a pleasant conversation respecting Dr. Gwynie of Edinburg and Dr. Abernethy the Mayor of London, whose excentricities are so remarkable.

30. Spent at the Compting house till half past 12 when I called to see Mr. Howard, whom I found still in bed. Went across the square to Meredith's and sat half an hour with Mr. M. and Mrs. Somerville who stepped in, and is not only a most lovely, but extremely intelligent and agreeable young woman. Returned home at dinner time, half past two. In the afternoon paid my usual visit to my mother, and returned home to tea. Mr. Chas. Nicols called in the evening and staid till 9. Retired to rest at 10.

31. Being Sunday, went as usual to the First Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock. Mr. Nevins preached an excellent sermon from the 3d Chapter of Peter, 11 and 12 verses. After church called to see Mr. Howard, but found him too ill to receive me. Called to see a sick member of congress at the City Hotel (Mr. Nicols) with whom I sat a short time and then returned home. Dined about 1/4 past 2. Mr. Harper came and took his dinner with us, and at half past 3 Mrs. Gilmor went to Mr. Nevin's church and afterwards walked up to Mrs. Dorsey's to see my mother. We found the streets covered with ice and slippery. We remained to tea, but came home at 7 to read quietly. At 9 had family prayers as usual, the servants attending, and soon after went to bed.

Monday 1: January 1827. Commenced the New Year by a suitable prayer, and with grateful feelings for the blessings I had experienced through the last. At 11 o'clock went to the First Presbyterian Church and heard Mr. Nevins deliver an excellent moral lecture applicable to the day. At one carried

¹³ [Dr. Arthur Pue, 1776-1847, one of the founders of the Medical and Chirurgical faculty. Born at Elk Ridge, Md.]

my wife to Mr. John Hoffman's in Hanover St., according to annual custom, where we found *the whole town*, assembled to pay him and each other the compliments of the day. Egg-nog was the beverage prepared for the occasion, with cake, etc. It would not be easy to find in the compass of a couple of rooms, so much beauty as was there exhibited that day. Mirth and good humour reigned, and at 2 o'clock the company had dispersed. It was my brother's intention (as customary) to have all the family at dinner, but in consequence of his daughter Mrs. Louisa Hoffman, being obliged to dine with Mr. Hoffman's father, Mr. Peter Hoffman, the family New Year party was postponed till Tomorrow. In the evening I went with Mrs. G. to sup at Mr. Meredith's, where we met my brother, Dr. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, and Mrs. Somerville, and my sister, Mrs. Dorsey.

2d. Dined at my brother's with my wife. A very large party, chiefly of the family connection, the Gilmor's and the Donnell's being nearly all. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith were also there. We remained till late at night and had some good singing from Miss Rebecca Meredith and Mrs. S. Smith.

3d. Dined with the library Directors at Mr. James Cox's.¹⁴ Being the President of the board Mr. Cox inducted me to the table at about 4 o'clock and placed me on his right, Meredith, the Secretary on his left. Of the board there were Swan,¹⁵ Smith,¹⁶ Cox, Meredith, Ridgely,¹⁷ Magruder,¹⁸ McKim,¹⁹

¹⁴ Jas. Cox, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Baltimore. [1770-1844; for 40 years cashier of the Bank of Baltimore.]

¹⁵ James Swan, Esq. a country gentleman who married Mr. Donnell's daughter. He was the son of Major, afterwards General Swan (to whom I acted in the capacity of brigade Major before I went to Europe in 1799) a Scotchman, who took part with the Americans in the Southern war.

¹⁶ Samuel W. Smith, son of Robert Smith Esq.—the son-in-law to Mr. Donnell, whose second daughter he married. [1800-1887; one of the original promoters of the B. & O. R. R.]

¹⁷ Nicholas G. Ridgely, a merchant of handsome fortune. [Of the firm of Macdonald and Ridgely; died 27 Dec. 1829 in his 59th year.]

¹⁸ Richard B. Magruder, Esq. a lawyer of respectability. [Richard Brown

Frick,²⁰ John Hoffman,²¹ David Hoffman.²² Besides these, there were Alexander Macdonald, Judge Hanson, Dr. Alexander,²³ George Hughes and Mr. Cox's nephew. We had a spirited party from the beginning, with plenty of champagne and fine old Madeira. At half past 6 Mrs. Gilmor called for me in the carriage to take her to Mr. Paddin's concert at the athenaeum rooms. On placing her in a front bench I returned to Cox's and remained till past 8, when I joined her, and heard the Miss Gillinghams and Mr. Rosick sing in the second act very charmingly.

4th. After a morning of business and exercise, I returned home to dine at half past two and found Miss Sprigg²⁴ at my house, who is always a welcome guest from the intelligence of her conversation and her friendly manners. She is like another sister to me. I walked with her in the afternoon to

Magruder, senior associate judge of the 6th judicial circuit; died 12 February, 1844 in his 57th year.]

²⁰ Isaac McKim, Esq. a rich merchant, late a member of Congress from Baltimore. [Born, 21 July, 1775; died, 1 April, 1838; Aide de camp to Gen. Samuel Smith in War of 1812; State Senator; Member of 17th, 18th, 23d, 24th and 25th Congresses.]

²¹ William Frick Esq., a respectable lawyer, and most agreeable companion. [1790-1855; State Senator; Collector of the Port under Van Buren; Judge of the Superior Court.]

²² John Hoffman Esq., a rich merchant out of trade.

²³ David Hoffman, Esq., brother to John. A lawyer of talents and Professor in the University of Maryland. [Born, 1784; died of apoplexy in New York City, 11 Nov. 1854.]

²⁴ Dr. Alexander, a respectable physician, and a particular friend of mine. His daughter married the son of Chief Justice Marshall. [Dr. Ashton Alexander (1772-1855), one of the founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty; prominent in medical affairs; his first wife was the daughter of Dr. Philip Thomas; his second wife was a Miss Merryman. "A grand old man with magnificent physique; wore knee and shoe buckles and stockings, and carried a gold-headed cane; fond of dinners and society."]

²⁵ Miss Margaret Sprigg, a maiden lady of the greatest respectability in point of family, character and manners. She is the dearest female friend I have, and our intercourse is more like that of brother and sister than anything else.

my mother's and then to her nephew's Dr. Richard Steuart's.²⁵ I spent the evening at Mr. Peter Hoffman's at a large wedding supper given to my niece Louisa and her husband Mr. Owings Hoffman.

5th. The morning till one o'clock spent in business. Dined at home, and at night went to Mr. Durrocher's^{25a} ball, to see my niece Isabel Baron dance in the *ballet*. There was an immense crowd, and great confusion, so that at one time it was feared there would not be room to dance the ballet.—Miss Sprigg (who went with us) was near fainting, and I conducted her and her nieces, the Steuarts' to their brother's, The Doctor's. I afterwards carried Mrs. D. Hoffman home who had a headache. Fortunately for my amusement there were several very agreeable gentlemen and ladies at this ball, which enabled me to pass the time till the carriage came at 10 o'clock.

6: Spent the morning as usual. That is, immediately after breakfast (about half past 9) I go to the office of the Baltimore Insurance Company (of which I am a Director) in the Exchange Building, and read the New York, Boston and Philadelphia newspapers, so as to be acquainted with the latest intelligence from abroad, or domestic. I then repair to the Compting-house, where I find the letters by the mail laid on my table. I occupy myself till 11, 12 and even till 2 o'clock with the business which requires my immediate attention; when it is finished, I walk for exercise in Market street, or visit some intimate friends, or play billiards at a table belonging to a club of gentlemen of which I am a member. About 1/4 past 1 I go to the Exchange, and in a quarter of an hour more meet the board of the Baltimore Insurance Co., to determine the premiums on the risks offered. At about 2

²⁵ [Dr. Richard Sprigg Steuart, 1797-1876, distinguished physician who devoted his life and means to the relief of the insane.]

^{25a} [Auguste H. Durocher, born in Nantz, in 1796; his family sought refuge in St. Domingo during the French Revolution. He came to N. Y. in 1820 and removed to Baltimore in 1824 where he became the leading teacher of dancing; died April 23, 1874.]

I return to the Compting house to read the Southern letters, and about half an hour after go home to dinner, which is ready at that time, when no company is invited.

Mrs. Gilmor and I dined this day at my niece's Mrs. Louisa Hoffman's, with a family party, consisting of my brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Donnell,²⁶ Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey and Mrs. David Hoffman,²⁷ and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hoffman, (the father and mother of Mr. S. Owings Hoffman). As the young people had begun with taking a small house in Charles street, they could not invite a very large company. Everything was good and well served, and the wine excellent, being chiefly presents from Mr. Hoffman's father and my brother.

At eight o'clock my wife went in the carriage to a children's ball given by Mr. Wm. Adair, to which some married ladies were invited. I called at Meredith's in my way, and afterwards joined her. The room was crowded with little folks, and a pretty little girl about 6 or 7 years old, danced a shawl dance with much grace and spirit. After a cold collation upstairs for the older part of the company, we came home about 11 o'clock.

Sunday 7th. Breakfasted late. Crossed over to the Insurance Office to read the papers, and at 11 o'clock carried Mrs. Gilmor to St. Paul's, and then went to my own church to hear Mr. Nevins. After service was over, I visited the sick (Mr. B. Howard) called at Mr. Meredith's, and waited on Mr. David B. Ogden²⁸ of New York at the City Hotel, and after-

²⁶ Mr. John Donnell, an Irishman from the North and a relative of General Smith's. He married the youngest sister of my brother's wife in 1798. Mr. Swan and Mr. S. Smith married his own elder daughters. He is considered one of the richest merchants in the city. [President Branch Bank of the U. S.; died 9 Nov. 1827.]

²⁷ Mrs. Mary Hoffman, wife of the Professor of law is the granddaughter of the late Governor McKean of Pennsylvania, and one of the ornaments of our society both for her great beauty and fascinating manners.

²⁸ David B. Ogden Esq. of New York, one of the most respectable members of the bar of that state and the United States, and possessing the most excellent heart and amiability of manners. His mother was a sister to the celebrated Gouverneur Morris of Morrisania on the Sound, and Mr.

ward paid my usual daily visit to my venerable mother. I found my wife with her and brought her home. Mary Ann Gilmor dined with my wife; I went to Meredith's to dine with Mr. Ogden. Met there Dr. Alexander, and Mr. David Hoffman. Just before tea, Mrs. Hoffman came and carried off her husband on a visit to his brother Jeremiah. At 8 o'clock the rest of the party came to my house and supped with me. Talking of Judge Duval of the Federal Court, who looks and dresses the character of a gentleman and profound Judge, Ogden told a story of this very weak and ignorant member of the Supreme Court. While at Washington in the Court room, Ogden made some observation to Harry Warfield, the member of Congress, a facetious gentleman, respecting Judge Duval's ²⁹ solemn look; he observed in reply that the Judge put him in mind of a person who bought a *parrot* (as he supposed) from another who palmed upon him an *owl*. After keeping him sometime, the seller remarked to the buyer how silent he was, and asked whether he had not yet begun to talk; No says the buyer, but he *looks* as if he would soon. Mr. Ogden spoke in very high terms of the talents of Mr. T. Oakley, of Poughkeepsie, elected to the next congress, and predicted he would take the lead of the house from Webster.

8th. The morning was dark and rainy, which partly dissolved the snow and ice which encumbered the streets and pavements. It was difficult even to get across the street to the Insurance office, and to the Compting house, which latter place

Ogden was brought up with the expectation of being his heir. Mr. Morris however married his housekeeper, a Miss Randolph of Virginia, and quarrelled with all his relations. Mr. Ogden was on his way to the Supreme Court, where he practices every session.

²⁹ Gabriel Duvall Esq. Judge of the Circuit Court and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, a very gentlemanlike, respectable man in appearance, but extremely weak and ignorant, and unfit to preside in a Court where the lawyers have too much law for him. [Gabriel Duval, b. Prince George's Co., 6 Dec. 1752; d. 6 March, 1844; member of Congress, 1794-96; Judge Md. Court of Appeals, 1796; Comptroller of the Currency, 1802-1811; Justice of the Supreme Court, 1811 to 1836, when he resigned on account of deafness.]

occupied my time till half past two. After dinner I repaired there again, and employed myself in bringing up my last years affairs in my private books. Came home to tea, and abandoned the thought of going to the Ball tonight in commemoration of the defence of New Orleans, the last war. Read till bedtime.

9th. The thaw became general, and the snow had nearly disappeared in the streets, but the crossing was bad, and the dampness rising from the pavements was disagreeable and did not encourage me to leave the Compting house except to appear at the Insurance office. I did not get home to dinner till 3 o'clock. In the afternoon I went to see Mr. Howard, still confined to his room by his cold, which has in my opinion a threatening appearance. Called in at Meredith's, and took a dish of tea. Accompanied the pretty Mrs. Somerville to a neighbors, where I left her at the door, and came home. After tea I carried my wife to my brother's, and went to the meeting of the Anacreontic Society ³⁰ (sic) at the City Hotel. Heard some excellent glees, catches and single songs, as well as duets and trios. Mr. Meinecke presided at the piano, as usual with great skill. After a cold supper at 10 o'clock, called at my brother's in Monument Square, close by, to take home my wife. Found there besides the family, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Mrs.

³⁰ The Anacreontic Society is an association of private gentlemen of various professions and walks in life, who being fond of music, had met for a few years at the house of Mr. Clifton, a teacher of music (his real name is Corri, son of the celebrated Corri of London, who in consequence of the infidelity of his wife, the present Lady Hawke, of notorious character, left his native country for America, and changed his name). Many of the amateurs and others, not liking the manner in which Mr. Clifton conducted the affairs of the Society, determined on removing it from under his management, and engaged suitable accommodations at Barnum's (the City Hotel) and employed Mr. Meinecke to play on the piano. The amateur performers are chiefly Messers Ludder, Miles, Findley, Walsh, Norris, Cole, Cohen, &c &c. The meeting is at 7 o'clock every Tuesday night, and the number limited to 60 members. At 10 o'clock there is a cold supper, and during the evening Brandy and water, and hot whiskey-punch are prepared in an adjoining room. The ticket for the season is 10 D. and five strangers' tickets are allotted to the members in turn.

Meredith and Mrs. Howard. Took a glass of Curaçoa, and another of Whiskey punch with them and returned to my own house at 11.

10th. Busily employed all the morning till 12 at the Compting house. At that hour came home to receive Mrs. Martin (the wife of the Attorney General of Nassau, New Providence) to whom I had promised a sight of my collection of minerals, and pictures. She is a very handsome woman, of fashionable address, and apparently well acquainted with the world. Her conversation also is very sprightly and sensible. She was accompanied by her brother in law, John Crawford, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's vice Consul for this port. She detained me at home till near dinner time.

At night went to the concert room at the Athenaeum to hear Mr. Paddin, and the Miss Gillinghams sing several Italian and English and Scotch airs. The room was very crowded, but I was fortunate enough to get a front seat for Mrs. Gilmor, with my sister in law, Mrs. W. G., Mrs. Donnell and her two daughters, Mrs. Swan and Mrs. Smith. Got home about 10.

11th. At 10 o'clock attended a town meeting at the Exchange to consider a report of a committee of twenty four persons respecting the question of a canal by the Susquehannah, from York Haven to the tide, which report as might naturally be expected was adopted without opposition, and resolutions passed in conformity for bringing the question before the legislature. There is a considerable difference of opinion with respect to the choice of the Eastern or the Western shore of the river for it's location. The arguments in favor of the Western, are that a canal can be made along the margin of the Susquehannah, fed by the river itself, and connected with the tide at Havre de Grace by locks, while it can be carried along at such a height, as will afford elevation sufficient to conduct it from a point a short distance above tide to Baltimore, which would ensure to our city the ascending as well as the descending trade. The advocates of the Eastern side, state the advantages to be derived from a connection with the canal now making from

Lancaster, and have the support of the Pennsylvanians, as well as the advantage of the Susquehannah now made from the Maryland line to tide; but then it will be difficult to get an aqueduct across the river at a point high enough up, without the sanction of Pennsylvania, and if the boats come down to tide on the Eastern shore, it is feared they will prefer proceeding to Philadelphia by the cross-cut canal, to coming to Baltimore by the bay and river Patapsco. My own opinion is in favor of the Western side.

Mr. John Patterson,³¹ who was one of the Commissioners with Judge Bland and G. Winchester who made a voyage down the river for the purpose of locating a canal, came and took a family dinner with me at half-past two. Mr. Meredith and my brother dropped in afterwards and took wine with us. In the evening accompanied my wife to the Athenaeum to witness a repetition of the ballet, in which our niece Isabel Baron was to perform Terpsichore.

12th. Passed the morning as usual. At 4 o'clock had a party at dinner to meet Mr. Wm. Hoffman lately arrived from England, who had been very civil to me when I was in London in 1817 and 18. The company consisted of his brother Mr. Jeremiah Hoffman, Mr. John H. and his nephews Mr. S. Owings H., and Mr. Peter Cruse (Mr. Saml. Hoffman, his brother was invited but was prevented from attending by indisposition) Mr. John Pendleton Kennedy,³² Mr. John B. Morris,³³ Dr. Alexander, Mr. Wm. Adair, General George

³¹ John Patterson, Esq., son of Wm. Patterson, Esq., one of the oldest and richest merchants of Baltimore. Mr. J. P. was a schoolmate though younger than me by several years. He married Miss M. Nicholas, daughter of Wilson Carey Nicholas, Esq. of Virginia, a friend and neighbor of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison. He had been Governor of Virginia and Senator in Congress.

³² Mr. Kennedy is a young lawyer of talents.

³³ Mr. Morris is President of the Bank of Maryland. [B. Snow Hill, Md. 1785; graduated from Princeton, studied law with Gen. Winder and at one time law partner of Lloyd N. Rogers; during war of 1812, served on the staff of Gen. Winder with the rank of Major; in 1817 married Miss Hollingsworth and thereafter devoted himself principally to real estate

Steuart³⁴ and his brother Dr. Rich^d Steuart. The day was very pleasant, and some wit passed between Morris, Cruse and Kennedy. They all left me after Coffee. In the evening Mr. R. Morgan Gibbes came and supped with Mrs. G. and me.

13th. Busily employed all the morning till it was time to go to the Insurance office. At half past two I went to dinner at Dr. Alexander's. Found Judge Hanson, Meredith, Kennedy, Frick,³⁵ McKim, my brother and Dr. Hall.³⁶ Had a very jovial party which separated at 6 o'clock. Called at Mr. Howard's (who appears to be getting better) and afterwards went to meet my wife at tea at my sister's. Found there Mrs. Meredith and Mrs. Hoffman (David). Meredith and Mr. George Dickey came in afterwards, and we had a handsome supper at 9 o'clock. Mr. Dickey did not stay for it.

14th. The town was alive this morning with the news of the Spanish invasion of Portugal, and that the British Government were sending 5000 troops to the assistance of their ally. Nothing less than a general war in Europe was expected, and a revival of commerce, which had been stagnant ever since the Peace of Paris. Went to church at 11 with Mrs. G., as usual and then returned to the Presbyterian church to hear Mr. Nevins. Dined at home *en famille*, and again went to Mr. Nevins' church, but a Pennsylvania German preached a very long somniferous sermon. Accompanied my wife after tea to Meredith's to take leave of his daughter Rebecca, who is

and banking; President of Mechanics Bank for more than 30 years; trustee of the Bank of Maryland, and his residence was wrecked by the bank rioters in August 1835; one of the original directors of the B. & O.; d. 24 Dec. 1874 in 90th year.]

³⁴ Brigadier General Steuart, Commander of the Brigade of light infantry volunteers. [1790-1867. Captain of Washington Blues, in War of 1812; member of City Council; Member of Legislature; died, Oct. 22, 1867.]

³⁵ Wm. Frick, Esq., a lawyer of talents and a gentleman of great and original humour. He is celebrated for telling in an admirable manner, French and German stories, and takes off the peculiar mode of speaking of the persons of whom he relates a story in a way almost to deceive. [1791-1855; Judge of the Superior Court, died 29 July 1855.]

³⁶ [Probably Dr. Richard Wilmot Hall, 1785-1847, distinguished physician and writer.]

to go to Washington in the morning on a visit to Mrs. Wirt. Got home about 8, and after the customary family prayers at 9, retired to rest about 10.

15. The arrival of packets from Europe brought me letters which kept me occupied from breakfast time till night with the exception of dining, and a visit with my wife to Miss Peggy Carey, a very beautiful and intelligent girl, a quaker, daughter of the late President of the Bank of Maryland, James Carey. At night I joined my wife at Mrs. Levi Hollingsworth's, where I met an agreeable party of female friends; vizt Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Charles Ridgely and her sister Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, the Miss Eichelbergers, and the fascinating Miss Eliza Ridgely. At 10 I escorted Mrs. R. and Miss Campbell home and returned for my wife.

16th. Occupied all the morning. At 1 went to Meredith's for a moment, but returned and wrote letters till near three o'clock, when I went home to dress for dinner. Dined at my brother in law Mr. Dorsey's, with my brother, Meredith, Judge Hanson, James Swan, Govert Haskins, and Wm. Adair. Hanson as usual was very gay and witty. At 7 went to the Anacreontic Society, and heard some very good catches and glees. At half past 9 went to Meredith's with Dorsey, and found our wives, with Mr. and Mrs. Swan. Supped on oysters, and drank Curacao and whiskey punch. At half past 10 got home.

17: Was unremittingly occupied all the morning at the compting house in writing letters to Europe and elsewhere which prevented me from going to Dr. Steuart's in the country to dine. Mrs. Gilmore and my sister went without me, and did not return till after dark. We were invited to a party at Mr. Donnell's but my wife declined going and I remained at home with her.

18: The morning spent as usual till near one o'clock when I strolled to a book store and purchased Mrs. Opie's Illustrations of Lying to take with me on my tour to the South. Found the day so extremely cold, that I was glad to repair to the

Exchange, and Insurance office. Dined *en famille*, and at night went to the Academy of Sciences and belles-lettres — found there only Dr. Keener, Dr. Ducatel,³⁷ Dr. Cohen and Mr. Ellicott. Dr. Macauley came in about half past 8 and there being little business to transact and the night intensely cold, we all sat around the stove in the room till near nine, conversing on various subjects, when I adjourned the meeting, and went to join my wife and niece Isabel at Mr. Gilles,³⁸ the teacher of my niece, who gave one of his usual concerts to shew the improvement of his pupils. There was a large company of our acquaintance invited, but many of those present were not of our circle, though very respectable people, who came to see their daughters perform. My niece and Margaret Harrison played a duet of Rossini's, and considering their youth performed extremely well and were much applauded. Gilles performed (as an accompaniment to the players and singers on the oboe, on which instrument he is perfect). Madame Gilles, sang both solos and duets, very charmingly; the music Italian. Miss Donaldson, whose voice is very fine, sang also in the best style of Italian singing, as did Miss Chatard. There were a great many fine pieces sung and played on the piano and guitar by his pupils, and Mr. Gilles acquired great reputation among the auditors for his skill in teaching.

I had ordered the carriage at half past 10, but when it arrived, the first part of the concert only was over, and as I did not like to keep the servants and horses out in so cold a night. I ordered them home, to return in an hour. By 12 we got

³⁷ Dr. Ducatel is a respectable chemist and apothecary, who is professor of Mineralogy in the Maryland University, and is a well informed young man. [Jules Timoleon Ducatel, 1796-1849; a distinguished physician and scientist.]

³⁸ Mr. Gilles was a French musician, belonging to the Band of Napoleon, and felt it dangerous to remain behind when he abdicated the Crown. He came to America, with the two Estiennes, and separating from each other, they have become the principal teachers of music in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Gilles married a very pretty woman of the creole description, but very amiable and well behaved, who has been very generally noticed.

home safe, which was something in our favour when the icy condition of the streets, particularly the steep ones leading from Belvidere to Courtlandt street are considered. Some ladies got out of their carriages and walked rather than cross the icy parts of the way.

19: When I got to the Insurance office after breakfast, there was much rumour of a great fire at Alexandria. When the mail arrived it brought the account that 80 or 90 houses had been burnt, and property destroyed to the amount of at least 150,000 Dollars. The weather was so cold that there was considerable difficulty in procuring water for the engines.

Mrs. Gilmor had invited a large party of friends and connexions to sup with us on oysters. At half past seven they began to assemble, and we supped a little before 9. There were present my brother and his wife, and his daughter Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey. We did not break up till 11 o'clock.

20: Accounts came of the destruction at Alexandria by fire, and a town meeting was called to afford aid to the sufferers. Congress voted 20,000 D. for their relief.

After dinner went to see my mother as usual and remained with her till near dark. Called at Meredith's in my way home, and found Mrs. D. Hoffman, my favorite, there. Was prevailed on to take tea. Dr. Alexander dropped in, and at 8 o'clock, I carried Mrs. H. to her house and returned to my own.

21: Went to Mr. Nevins's church after conducting my wife to St. Paul's. Called afterwards at Mr. Howard's, Mr. R. Smith's and Mr. Meredith's. Having received from old Mr. C. Carroll ³⁹ (the last survivor of the signers of the decla-

³⁹ Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Esq., the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, now in his ninetieth year. A small, sprightly and well bred man, of excellent sense and polished manners. His granddaughter Mary, after her first husband died (Robert Patterson) married the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Wellesly, and now resides at Dublin. Her sister Louisa married Colo afterwards Sir Felton Bathurst Hervey and is now a widow in England. Betham, the Ulster King

ration of Independence) a recommendation to the President to appoint him General Commissioner for this district, under the Bankrupt law, should it pass the Senate and house of representatives, I carried it myself to Meredith, who was delighted at it. He and Dr. Alexander and my brother came after dinner to take wine with me. Mr. Haskins, my cousin dined with me. They all remained till after tea except Mr. Haskins. Mr. Harper came in to take leave, as he was to set off tomorrow for Charleston to marry Mrs. Gilmor's niece Charlotte Chiffelle. At nine had prayers, and afterwards a broiled partridge for supper.

22d. Day passed as usual. At night went to the concert room of the Athenaeum to hear Willis the bugler from West Point, play on his delightful bugle. He played also on a small pocket bugle, very sweetly. A Mr. Hanson played also on the violin and flute. Meinecke presided at the piano.

23. At night conducted my wife to Mrs. Meredith's, where she stayed to supper. I went to the Anacreontic Society, and heard some excellent glees and catches. Willis was there with his bugle and Hanson with his violin. He and Meinecke performed a very difficult piece. After supper I went for my wife and took her home.

24: Scarcely left the Compting house till dinner time. My mother and sister dined with us. Afterwards, I went to take wine at Mr. Howard's, and remained there till after tea. Found Mr. Charles Nicols at home when I returned, but he left us at about 8 o'clock.

25: At 1 o'clock walked in Market or Baltimore Street. Called at Barnum's to see Mr. Maxon's portraits. Dined at the usual hour. About 4 Mrs. Meredith called and invited us to sup with her and her husband, who was to leave town in the morning for Washington, where he goes every winter to

at Arms in his "Antiquities of Ireland" (a copy of which presented to the Marquis of Wellesly by the author was sent out to Mr. Carroll, and lay on his table,) traces his descent from the Kings of Ulster, and gives a full history of the family.

attend the Supreme Court. My wife took tea at Mrs. Joseph W. Patterson's, and I went to the Academy of Science and Literature, it being our regular night of meeting. Signed the memorial to the legislature requesting a geological and mineralogical survey to be made of the State at the same time that a geographical one was in question. The Agricultural Society united with us in the memorial. At 9 adjourned the meeting, and went to Durrocher's practicing ball, where I had appointed to meet my wife and niece Isabel. Found my sister and her daughter there and set them home in my carriage. My wife and I walked to Meredith's, and supped with him and his wife on a pair of canvas back ducks.

26. Wrote all the morning till 1. Walked for half an hour and then went to the Exchange and Insurance office. Dined with my family, and walked up to see my mother after dinner. Called in to see Mrs. Meredith as I returned home, her husband having gone this morning to Washington. After tea Mr. Gibbes dropped in, and played a game of chess with me.

27: Wrote till 1 o'clock. Called to see Mrs. Meredith. At half past three had a company to dine with me to meet Mr. R. Trueman of Boston, agent of the house of Grant, Webb & Co. of Leghorn, and a Mr. Saunders, a branch of the same house at Genoa. Lloyd Rogers, David Hoffman, Dr. Alexander, and his son-in-law John Marshall,⁴⁰ James Swan, Richard Dorsey and my brother, formed the party. We had a very pleasant discussion respecting the scholarship of the late William Pinkney, General Harper, and John Randolph, when it was decided that the first was no *scholar*, tho' he had taken great pains to correct the errors of his early education; that the latter, tho' a man of genius, was still not one of perfect classic attainments, but that General Harper was a scholar, particularly a latin one, and Mr. Rogers gave as instance in a dispute between him and Mr. George Lemon, respecting the meaning of a passage in Livy, which was referred to General Harper

⁴⁰ Son of Chief Justice Marshall.

as he was passing at the time, when he developed the meaning of it in a lucid and clear translation, to the satisfaction of the parties. There was also some discussion respecting the merits of Mr. Canning, the British orator, and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which was very animated. The name of Rufus King being mentioned, produced some censure on his political course from Dr. Alexander, (a very warm and violent politician tho' an amiable and friendly man) and excited a good deal of feeling in his friends at table.

28: Sunday. Mr. Nevins preached a very good and severe sermon this morning on the subject of our neglect of and inattention to the lessons we have heard from the pulpit, so far as they were the instructions and language of our Saviour. He appeared to probe every bosom, and no one I am sure could sit easy under his examination, who was conscious in the smallest degree of the fault of neglect of previous good resolutions. Notwithstanding his lecture, I could not avoid calling to see two or three friends before dinner. At half past three, I attended service again, and went afterwards to see my mother.

After tea at home, I went to see old Mr. Carroll the last survivor of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, now in his 90 year. He shook me cordially by the hand, and told me he had rode in the morning five miles on horseback, and back, which was his daily ride, on the Havre de Grace Turnpike, and that his horse knew the distance so well from habit, that without guiding him, he always turned at the fifth mile stone. The old gentleman retains his spirits and animation, and is a most intelligent and agreeable companion. He dines at table with company, drinks his two glasses of Champagne, and two or three more of Claret and Madeira. Before I retired to bed had family prayers as usual, at which all the servants appeared.

29: Nothing material occurred to mark this day. After tea Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman came to spend the evening with us. We gave a supper of pheasants, canvas-back ducks, part-

ridges and terrapin, with Madeira, Champagne, Whiskey punch and Curaçoa. The evening was a very jovial and lively one and the company retired about half past ten.

30: Morning as usual. Dined at home quietly with my wife; afterwards paid my mother a visit, and called on my way home at Mrs. Meredith's. At night carried my wife to a concert at the room of the Anaereontic Society, which had determined on admitting ladies for this night. Each member had one lady's ticket. As one of the managers I had two, one of which I gave to my niece Mrs. Howard. We had some delightful music from Meineke at the Piano, Nenninger on the violin, and Gilles on the Oboe, and charming glees, catches, duets and single songs from the singing members of the Club. At 11 o'clock, Barnum gave us a splendid supper in the great room where his ordinary is kept. I counted one hundred and two ladies seated at one table. The gentlemen took their places when they rose, and we got home soon after.

31st. Engaged in the Compting house till 12. The day being wet and damp, went to the club room and played a few games of billiards with James Donnell. Dined at 4 with Mr. Oliver—present—Mr. Alsop of New York, Mr. Trueman, Mr. Saunders of Genoa, Mr. Maxcy, Mr. George Brown, Mr. D. Hoffman, Mr. P. Cruse, Mr. Awfred, (the British consul) Mr. Swan, Mr. McTavish, Mr. Rogers and Dr. Thomas. At 8 o'clock went to Mr. Howard's with my wife and supped with my brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hoffman, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Swan.

February 1st. Played a few games of billiards with James Donnell. At half past two went to Mr. Swan's to meet the board of the Library Company, of which as I mentioned I am President. There were but 8 of the Directors present, Mr. Swan, Frick, Smith, Carroll, Hoffman, Magruder, and John Hoffman, besides myself. At 4 we were joined by Mr. Robert Smith, Mr. Colt, my brother, and the two Mr. Donnells and Mr. Dorsey. We dined on venison, with an excellent dinner besides, and good wine, and got home about half past 8 o'clock.

2d. Snowed all day. For exercise went to the club and played several games of Billiards with Mr. Smith. Dined at my brother's with Mr. Trueman, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Colt, Mr. Gibbes, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Hoffman, besides the ladies of the family.

3d. Passed a regular quiet day. The snow of yesterday melted fast, and drizzling rain kept the streets in almost an impassable state.

4: Sunday. It being sacrament day, remained in church till half past 1 o'clock. At half past three went again to church. Mr. Nevins preached. At night paid my mother a visit and returned to tea. In the evening Mr. Adair called and staid supper.

5: Was elected again into the board of the Baltimore Insurance Company. Made arrangements with Ferguson for embarking for Norfolk in the steam boat on Wednesday. Dined at home, and at night drank tea and supped at my sister's. My mother sat up till the party broke up. Mrs. Meredith was with us.

6: Engaged all the morning in writing and making preparations for my departure tomorrow. At 12 called at Mrs. Hoffman's and Mrs. Meredith's to take leave and then went to the Insurance Office (having been yesterday reelected a director) to assist in electing a President, who of course was the one already in office, David Winchester, Esq. Dined at home *en famille*, and in the afternoon went to take leave of my mother. Joined my wife at Mr. B. C. Howard's, where many of the family connexion were assembled at tea. Found Mrs. Donnell and her two daughters, Mrs. Swan and Mary Ann, Mrs. Wm. Gilmor and Mary Ann, and my brother, also Mrs. Meredith. After tea went to the Anacreontic Society, and then returned home, calling at Mr. Oliver's in my way.

7: During the whole winter my wife had been urging me to take her to Charleston to see her relations, as well as to be present at the marriage of her niece Miss Chiffelle with Mr. Charles Carroll Harper, and I had promised to set out about

the 1: February in our own carriage. The severity of the winter however had closed the navigation so as to prevent the running of the Norfolk Steamboat till this day, when having made our arrangements, and abandoning the idea of a private carriage at such a season and with the roads and swamps we expected to encounter in our course, we embarked at Fell's Point in the steam boat Virginia, Capt. Ferguson, and forcing our way through the broken ice between the Point and Fort, got into clear water about half past 11 o'clock and proceeded down the bay, stopping a half hour at Annapolis to land some passengers, who had business with the Legislature, then in session. The weather was fine though cold, and the moon was near her full. We arrived at Norfolk at about 1 o'clock A. M. on the 8th—and remained there all day. I called after dinner to see Mr. L. Wheeler, and General Taylor's family. Also on Mr. Williamson the Cashier of the Bank of Virginia, who shewed me some pictures.

9: At nine o'clock got into the mail stage with my wife and Isabel, and travelling at a good round rate all day arrived at 10 in the evening at Murfreesborough, which we again left at three in the morning of the

10: and after dining at Tarborough, got at night to Emerson's about 8; it was an indifferent house with no door to our chamber, to which a stairway led from the common room below. The wind blew a hurricane, and the night was cold, and the windows without some panes; so that we passed rather an uncomfortable night. My asthma, which had annoyed me all the journey, here harrassed me not a little, and I could scarcely get any rest. On the 11th at 2 o'clock we were off again, with a fine clear moon, and reached Fayetteville about 7 o'clock at night, having travelled upwards of 220 miles from Norfolk. The mail was to go out again at 11 and then to travel night and day without stopping till it arrived at Charleston, but Mrs. G. found herself so fatigued with our rapid journey and requiring rest, I made an arrangement with the contractor to allow us to remain till the next night.

12: Having got as comfortable nights sleep as my asthma and stramonium would allow, I sallied out after breakfast and visited the Bank of the U. States Branch, to see how the affairs of this part of the institution went on, and was well satisfied. The President and Cashier, learning I was a director of the Parent board, shewed me every attention and produced their statements for my inspection. There is a considerable business carried on here in Cotton, and the supply of the County with dry goods. Steamboats navigate Cape Fear river, on which the place stands and take down cotton. The business of the Bank had been profitable. As I felt harrassed by my oppressive disease, I took an emetic about 6 in the afternoon, which operated strongly till near 8, but produced no relief, and lost me my rest. The ladies went to bed, and were awakened at 10 to go off in the stage. At 11 we were off, but found our four horse carriage had dwindled down to a pair.

13. We crossed some bad swamps and rivers in safety, and arrived at 2 o'clock the morning of the 14 at George Town, where we again got fresh horses, and arrived at the Ferry or Wando (Middleton's ferry) about 4 o'clock, and immediately crossed in the boat, though it was raining. We landed in Charleston at Market street wharf, and found my brother in law James H. Ladson Esq, waiting for us. We got into a carriage and in a few minutes were safely lodged in his comfortable house in Meeting Street near Southbay, after having performed a journey of upwards of 600 miles in less than 8 days, besides stopping a day and a half on the way.

Mrs. Ladson received us very kindly and made us welcome. Everything had been prepared for us, and we felt ourselves immediately at home. Mr. Ladson had been educated under my care at St. Mary's College in Baltimore and lived in my family for three years. In the evening several of Mrs. Gilmore's relatives came to see us, particularly her sister Mrs. Baron, Isabel's mother, whom she had not seen for several years. Poor Isabel was quite embarrassed at the caresses and notice of a parent she did not recognise.

15: I rose with a tremendous headache owing to asthma and want of rest. I could not get out of bed till towards noon, and then could scarcely hold up my head. I was obliged to decline seeing various friends and members of the family who called on us. In the evening many came again, and I saw my wife's sisters Mrs. Bee, Mrs. Grimke, Mrs. Baron, Mrs. Chiffelle and her husband, with a host of nephews and nieces.

16 Rose to breakfast, after passing a wretched night, and though somewhat relieved from my headache, asthma still continuing so as to prevent me almost from locomotion. Numbers of friends called; among them Mr. and Mrs. T. Lowndes, Major Garden, Dr. and Mrs. Grimke. Major Garden insisted on my dining with him this day with a few friends, and though scarcely able to exist from my difficulty of breathing, I went with James Ladson at 3 o'clock, and found a pleasant party, consisting of Mr. Chiffelle, Mr. Harper, Mr. Fred^k Fraser, Mr. C. Fraser (the artist), a Mr. Thompson from England, and a Mr. Robinson. Our conversation was very sprightly and animated, and full of wit and anecdote. Major Garden told a great many very agreeable ones, which I regret not remembering well enough to record. Returned home early in the evening, and found a family party assembled, and among them my old friend T. Bee.

17.—Rose exhausted after a sleepless night. Saw more friends, Mrs. W. L. Smith and Miss Wragg, Arthur and Thos. Middleton, Esqs. Stephen Elliott Esq was prevailed upon with Mrs. G. to dine with her uncle Joseph Allen Smith Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Ladson accompanied us. Mrs. Baron and Isabel also dined with us. In the evening several of Mrs. G.'s sisters came in to tea, and a host of young folks, nephews and nieces; among the latter Ann Gregorie the eldest daughter of Mrs. G.'s eldest sister Mrs. Gregorie. She is a sweet girl, all animation and life. She had just come to town with her mother from Wando. I and my wife took the carriage (which we had hired for a couple of months for 200 Ds) and went with her to see her mother and father, whom we found looking ex-

tremely well. Mrs. Gregorie has always been my greatest favorite of the family, all of whom are favorites, and she is one of the loveliest and most intelligent mothers I know. She seemed rejoiced to see us and we promised to return tomorrow evening to tea.

We came back to Mr. Smith's and spent a very pleasant evening—my conversation lay chiefly with Mrs. Smith, who is a well informed lady, of excellent manners, and a fine French scholar. We returned home about 9.

18: Sunday: Having suffered so much in bed without obtaining rest, ever since my arrival, I determined on sitting up in my chair last night, and thereby succeeded in getting a tolerable nights rest, and was less exhausted from asthma this morning in consequence. All the family except myself went to church. About 11 Mr. Harper called and we took a stroll in the battery together to look out for the vessel which had his wedding cloathes on board; but as it had not been heard of, nor was in sight, he began to despair of ever seeing them again, and began to plan how he was to replace them. From thence we lounged along south bay to Tradd (?) street, and proceeded up it till we came to Queen street where Mr. Chiffelle resided. We found Charlotte (his intended bride) at home, and very glad to see me again. While we were sitting with her, and lamenting the loss of the schooner Eagle and all the presents she had aboard, a servant entered with a bandbox and gave it to her, being the very one I had sent with a present of a hat from Sarah. Harper was delighted, and the scene was now changed from regret to congratulations. I returned home about half past twelve, and received a number of visitors.⁴¹ I remained at home after dinner, while the rest went to church,

⁴¹ Mr. and Mrs. J. Wragg, Mr. and Mrs. Poyas, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. Wm. Heyward, Miss Lightwood, Mrs. Gist, Mr. and Mrs. King and Miss Campbell, Mr. and the Miss Winthrops, and their brother, Mr. and Mrs. James Pringle, Mrs. Guerand, Miss Russel, Mrs. Skirving, Miss Price, Mrs. Trapman and her sisters the Miss Moores, the Miss Frasers, Mr. Adam Linno, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Smith, Mr. Henry A. Desaussure, Mrs. Thomas Pinckney and her daughter. Mr. Frederick Fraser.

and in the evening carried my wife, Mrs. Chiffelle and Josephine Ladson to see Mrs. Gregorie, at whose house we took tea and remained till 9 o'clock.

19—Rose worse than yesterday morning, being exhausted by loss of rest and suffering from asthma. After breakfast went to Mr. Ladson's compting room and saw a number of friends who dropped in on business. He afterwards carried me to see the Academy of Arts. Found very few pictures worthy of notice. Called in my way home at Mrs. E. Baron's. Several friends had called in my absence.⁴² Mrs. G. was out in the carriage all the morning. In the evening some of the sisters came and took tea. Feeling more and more unwell, I retired early to bed.

Tuesday, 20'' Remained in bed all day, having passed a bad and sleepless night. Dr. Grimke called and gave me medicine, but I still remained ill, and Mrs. Gilmor declined going in consequence to the Military Ball.

Wednesday 21. The night was nearly as bad as the last; yet some hopes of amelioration by my expectoration becoming better from the medicine I took. I continued in bed all day and lost a pleasant dinner at the Collector's (Mr. James R. Pringle) as well as a ball at night at Mr. King's.

22: This being the day fixed for the nuptials of Mrs. G's niece Charlotte Chiffelle with Charles Carroll Harper, Esq. and having passed a tolerable night, I got up after breakfast to accustom myself to the air and motion, that I might be able to witness the ceremony at least. Mr. Harper called and sat with me, and afterwards returned to dinner. Mrs. G was out all the morning with her sisters. Towards night I got out my cloaths, but it became stormy, with thunder and lightning, and I found myself so feeble and weak from confinement and medicine, that I concluded it not prudent to venture out. The family therefore went without me.

⁴² Mr. Charles Fraser, Mrs. Barnard Elliott and her daughter, and Mr. Gibbs, R. Elliott, Miss Bee, Miss Tryssoux, Dr. Tidyman, Charles Manigault.

23d. I passed an indifferent night; my asthma still hanging over me like an incubus. I arose exhausted and almost in despair. I had promised myself a great deal of pleasure from my visit to Charleston, and had as yet had nothing for a long and fatiguing journey but pain and sickness. I dressed myself as well as I could and crawled down stairs to breakfast. As the day was fine, I determined on taking a drive in the carriage, and at 11 rode over Cannon's bridge to see my friend and brother in law Col. Wm. Cattell, who had come from the country to see me, but was not able to get farther than his own house on account of gout. We found him sitting lonesome, but very glad to see us. He has a large and excellent house. In his chamber was a good portrait of Mrs. Ladson, Mrs. G's mother, which brought the tears into her eyes on seeing it, and Cattlett very kindly made her a present of it, as it was of less interest to him since his wife's death. On our way home we paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Allen Smith, and the bride Mrs. Harper, at her mother's, Mrs. Chiffelle's. We also called at Mrs. Gregorie's and sat some time with her, endeavoring to make up a difference between herself, her husband, and her brother James Ladson, which I have some hopes of doing. I was engaged to a ball in the evening at Mrs. T. Lowndes, but was too weak to attempt going. My wife went with her sister Josephine.

24: I had scarcely got to bed last night before I experienced a smart chill, which had the effect of subduing my asthma for a while, and enabled me to pass a tolerable night. I rose however this morning extremely weak. At 12 took a ride with Mrs. Gilmor, and called to see Mrs. Grimke. Was too languid and weak to venture out to dine with Mr. Wilkins who had invited us for today. Mr. Ladson went and made my apology. In the afternoon Colo Cattel called and sat with me till night. Went to bed much better than usual.

25. Sunday. Had a good sleep last night, but still rose not quite strong enough, considering all that had been done to restore my strength. Was unable to go to church, as the service

would have fatigued me too much. Took a stroll on the Battery at the end of Eastbay. Then up the bay to Broad street, where I sauntered half an hour at the reading rooms. Called on one or two friends, and proceeded as far as Mr. Chiffelle's in Queen street, where I found my wife, and a numerous party calling on the bride. Remained till two o'clock to see the various visitors and then returned home. At 3 went to dine at Mr. Allen Smith's, where I found Cattel, Chiffelle and M. Manigault, also Mr. Crafts. In the evening went to Mrs. Gregories, where I met my wife and some of her sisters.

26: During the night there was a tremendous thunder gust, which was one incessant roar, with very sharp lightning. Spent a couple of hours this morning in looking at Mr. Charles Fraser's pictures. At 12 went with my wife to return some of our visits, which detained us till two o'clock from home, as the town is scattered over a great surface, each house almost having a garden and open space round it. After dinner, Mr. James Pringle, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Frederick Fraser (the brother of Mrs. Ladson) came to drink wine with us, and remained till past 7, when James Ladson and I went to join our ladies at the play. Romeo and Juliet was the piece, Hamblin played Romeo, Cooper Mercutio and Mrs. Hughes Juliet. I did not like the performance except Cooper's, and our party returned home at 10 o'clock, after the play.

Tuesday 27. Lounged round Eastbay and Broad street till 11, the time to go to the races. Carried with us Miss Josephine Ladson (my sister in law) and Miss Bee (my wife's niece), with Isabel; called for Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Chiffelle, who accompanied us. We had a right to expect an interesting race for a gold cup, given by the citizens, but in consequence of Col^o Singleton monopolizing all the five horses, there was no competition, and his horses only being entered, the race was not run. A sweep stakes was run about 1 o'clock, but after the first heat, one of the horses was withdrawn, and there being only one remaining, he galloped round the course.

At night we went to the Tertullia, an assembly so called in

imitation of the Spaniards. It was crowded with fine women, and we spent a few hours very agreeably. I play a rubber of whist with Major Garden, Mr. Pringle and Mr. Smith. We got home about half past 12.

Wednesday 28. After taking a stroll round the bay, Broad street and Meeting street, again went to the races in hopes that this being the regular commencing day of the Jockey Club, we should have some sport. Mrs. G. being somewhat indisposed, I carried Mrs. Ladson's little daughter Mary, Isabel, Miss Josephine Ladson and Harriet Bee. On the way we exchanged Mary Ladson for Ann Gregorie, a beautiful niece of my wife's. On arriving at the course we, as usual, left our carriage for the stand erected for the accommodation of the ladies and strangers. We found many friends there, and remained till we were again disappointed in a race by Col^o Singleton's horse going *alone* round the course to win the purse. Afterwards we had some hopes of sport from a sweepstakes run by 2 horses, which kept their ground well; yet one was withdrawn, and the winner went round a second time by himself. We did not get back till past 3 o'clock.

March 1: Went to the races again, and carried Mrs. Gregorie, and Mrs. Baron. The sport was as indifferent as yesterday. At 4 dined with Colonel Pinckney at his house in Broad street being the same formerly occupied by my brother in law Gregorie; the Swiss scenery in the dining room brought back many painful recollections of the causes which forced him to sell it. Among the company were, Dr. and Mrs. Raoul, Mr. Pettigru the lawyer, Stephen Elliott Esq., Major Garden, my wife's uncle Allen Smith Esq., Mr. Robert Barnwell of Beaufort, Mr. Harper and Mr. Chiffelle. I had the honor of handing Mrs. Pinckney to dinner and taking the seat to her right hand. The conversation became pleasant and interesting, particularly on the part of Pettigru and which was assisted by Col^o P.'s old Madeira of 57 and 60 years of age.

My wife had gone with her sisters to the circus. I joined them there, and saw the wonderful performance of two jugglers,

a man and woman, who kept up 4 balls each in a manner scarcely to be credited.

2d. Went again to the course, with some of my wife's family, but were not much better pleased with the running, as there was scarcely ever more than one good heat. At night my wife and I went to the Jockey Club ball at the St. Andrew's Hall. There were a great many fine women, more in proportion than men. At half past 11 the President (Col^o Macpherson) handed my wife down to supper, and was followed by all the company. The tables which were set in the lower rooms, were profusely covered with every delicacy, and Champagne and Madeira in great plenty. After the ladies retired, the gentlemen sat down, and were furnished with excellent *beef stakes*, according to the custom here, but not usual elsewhere on similar occasions.

3d. The races this day were something better, but we found no great inducement to sit them out. The day was cold and raw, with an Easterly wind, and I had suffered much in the night from asthma and want of sleep. I had barely time when I got home to dress and go to dine at Dr. Tidyman's at half past four. Mrs. T. Lowndes, her daughter Mrs. Rawlins Sands and her sister Miss Livingston, Mr. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Clough, Charles Manigault and one or two others were of the party. We took tea with the ladies in the drawing room and found a few additional friends. I returned home about 9 and Mrs. G. who had spent the evening with her sister Mrs. Dr. Grimke, came home soon after.

4: Sunday. Rose exhausted after a restless night, and stupefied by the stramonium I found it necessary to smoke to procure rest. It rained hard all night, and drizzled during the morning, which prevented me from going to church. My wife and Mrs. Ladson also stayed at home. In the evening Mrs. Bee and Harriet and Mrs. Baron and her two sons drank tea with us; Mr. Ladson brought home from church also Mr. F. Fraser and Mr. F. H. Smith, the inventor of the Grand Harmonicon.

5. Passed a wretched night, and was too unwell to go down to breakfast. Col^o Cattel called to see me, as well as Harper and his wife. I remained at home all day, wearied and sick. Mrs. G. declined going at night to a ball at Mr. James Lowndes' because I was too much indisposed to accompany her.

6: Passed a better night, but still feel languid and weak—too much so to go out to the review of the troops by the Governor. Attempted a stroll to the Battery for exercise, but was too weak and chilly to remain long out. The ladies of the family went in the evening to hear Mr. Smith play on the grand harmonicon, an instrument of his own invention. I was too unwell to accompany them.

7. Much the same in point of health, Mrs. G. went in the evening to a ball at Mrs. Barnard Elliott's. I availed myself of being alone to take an emetic prescribed by Dr. Grimke, the sulphate of lime, which however proved very serious to me as it threw my stomach and bowels into the greatest pain, with producing a great evacuating effect. My strength was so prostrated that I was kept from fainting by volatiles applied to my nose, and fearing an inflammation of the bowels, I sent for the Doctor. I got easier about 12 o'clock when my wife returned, astonished to find me in such a condition. I passed however a better night for it, and arose the

8th, more like a convalescent, though so extremely weak as to induce me to lounge on the sofa the greater part of the morning. Col^o Cattel dined with us, and at 5 o'clock my wife and I rode to Mrs. Gregorie's and sat till near dark. Many of her sisters came in the evening to take tea with us. I slept very well and rose on the

9: without having once used my stramonium, a circumstance which had not occurred since my arrival.

10: Suffered more or less all night from asthma. Amused myself with walking about the Bay and Broad street.

11: Sunday. Went to St. Philip's church and heard Mr. Gadsden read instead of a sermon, a long and tiresome pastoral letter from the Episcopal convention. In the evening went to Mrs. Gregorie's.

12. Still harrassed with asthma. Paid some visits and spent an hour at Charles Fraser's looking at his pictures.

13: Mrs. G. and I rode for a couple of hours to pay visits. In the evening Mr. Ladson had a party of ladies and gentlemen to hear Mr. Smith perform on his Harmonicon; a Mr. Bonnetheau accompanied him on the Flute very sweetly, and Mr. Charles Manigault on the Guitar. The last played an air, accompanying it with whistling in a very masterly manner.

14: Wednesday. Every night has been passed much in the same manner, as I get no rest without my pipe of stramonium, which relaxes the spasm of the vessels of the bronchia, and enables me to sleep till the effect is over, when irritated again to spasms by something in this marine atmosphere, I am again obliged to smoke to be able to sleep, and this is repeated two, three and some times six times a night. The consequence is that my health has suffered extremely, and I am very weak. This evening I attended my wife to a party at Mrs. T. Lowndes where we had some good music on the Harp from two French ladies, as well as on the Piano and Guitar, from American ladies, and Charles Manigault, who sang a pretty French air accompanied by the voice of Miss Meta Morris, his niece. Col^o Drayton and Major James Hamilton, the two members of Congress, just got home, were there, as also the New York senator Van Buren, all of whom were personal acquaintances of mine.

15. Walked and rode all the morning and read all the afternoon. Played chess at night with James Ladson and supped on oysters.

16. Passed a better night than usual. Strolled about all the morning. At 4 James Ladson and I went to dinner at Mr. W. B. Pringle's who lived with his father in law Mr. Joseph Alston, one of the richest planters in the state. Mr. Van Buren, Col^o Drayton, Major Hamilton, Legarè, Fraser, Edward and Robert Pringle, young Alston and his sister, Chiffelle, and Harper, were the company. I sat next to Mrs. Pringle and had Col^o Drayton on my left. Van Buren occupied her right.

After the ladies retired the conversation became exceedingly animated and pleasant. Mr. Legarè, who is a lawyer of considerable literary talent shone, as did Col^o Drayton in his playful manner, and we sat till past 8 o'clock, when the gentlemen went to the Tertullia. As my wife did not wish to go, I returned home to her.

Drayton told an anecdote of Clay's address on his return to Kentucky after the election of Mr. J. Q. Adams. An old supporter of his and a hunter, was outrageous in his attack upon the part he took in that election. Clay, clapping his hand upon his shoulder, replied, My good friend I know you to have an excellent rifle which you scarcely ever fail with. Tell me, were you never mortified by having it miss fire on some occasion when you were anxious to hit your game: Yes—said the old man; and dont you still fire with the same rifle and is it not as true as ever. Aye—was again the reply. Then my friend said Clay, I am that rifle and will you throw me aside and not trust me again because *I* happened also once to *miss fire*. The man was convinced by this logic.

17th. Passed a wretched night. The morning being fine, I walked about, and after twelve went to the Library, with Col^o Drayton, and remained there till near dinner time, showing Mrs. Lowndes and Miss Livingston whom I found there, the Duke de Choiseul's "Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce." Dined with the family, and read all the afternoon. At night played chess with Mr. Ladson.

18: Rose exhausted and wretched from having passed an infinitely worse night than the preceding. It blew a gale all night, accompanied with rain, and continued to blow during the morning. I presume it to be the Equinoxial gale, which I hope will enable us to embark in a short time for New York. Did not venture to church. Was engaged to dine with Mr. Allen Smith, but could not go from indisposition. Remained in the house all day. In the evening my wife went to Mrs. Gregorie's but I remained at home.

19—Monday. Slept tolerably well last night, but rose never

the less feaverish and weak. This habit continued on me. At twelve, tried to shake it off by riding in the carriage to see Mr. Smith, and to return Bishop Bowen's visit, but came home as tired and feaverish as I went. After dinner James had unluckily invited a large party of gentlemen to drink wine with him and me; of course I was forced to make the best of it, and hold up my head as well as I could rather than mar an agreeable party. I recovered during the sitting so as to enjoy the conversation, which was livelier and more pleasant than at first for two of the Pringles, particularly the Collector was a stern opponent to any one who would argue with him and as the subject was the Constitution and the powers it gave as to Internal improvements, and other subjects about which there has been much diversity of opinion in Congress, as well as among the different state legislatures, it was too dry as well as too deep to be discussed round good wine. Our company was very choice; Mr. James B. Pringle the Collector, his cousins Mr. Edward and Mr. W. B. Pringle, Major Wragg, Mr. Pettigru, Mr. Harper, Mr. Chiffelle and Mr. Fraser. We did not break up till past 10.

(To be concluded.)

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE

BERNARD C. STEINER.

(Continued from Vol. XVII, p. 190)

No other member of the Senate took a greater interest in government publications.⁵² On Aug. 7, 1846, "he submitted, and carried, over Calhoun's opposition, a resolution that each member of Congress be authorized to subscribe for 12 copies of the Debates and the Register of Debates at \$3.00, for each short Congressional Session and \$6.00, for each long one."⁵³ On Feb. 1, 1849, he criticized the public printer and the method of contracting with him and, on the next day, in a tilt with Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, as to whether the proper paper and type had been used in public printing, he showed some technical knowledge.

When a resolution was under discussion, on Aug. 26, 1850, that Mr. Palmer⁵⁴ be permitted to copyright a "Comprehensive view of the principal independent maritime countries of the East," which was included in a recent report of the Secretary of State and that the Secretary of the Senate subscribe for 5000 copies thereof at not over \$2.00 per copy, Benton vigorously opposed the proposition in a "Battle of the Books," and Pearce joined him. He objected to a Congressional subsidy for a book compiled without its authority and which does not "bear directly upon the subject of our legislative duties." At

⁵² On Jan. 27, 1845, he spoke on the distribution of the State Papers. On Jan. 8, 1848, he presented a memorial from the Md. Hist. Soc. asking a copy of the American Archives.

⁵³ On March 2, 1847, he said he favored having sworn reporters in the employ of the Senate, but thought the reports of debates printed in the *Globe* were good.

⁵⁴ Aaron H. Palmer's book appears not to have been published.

that early date, he found a "great disposition" throughout the Country to depend too much upon the Government, when men should rely upon themselves and "upon that individual energy and enterprise, for which government patronage can never properly be a substitute."⁵⁵

Though he appreciated the value of Government publications, he was no advocate of wastefulness in their distribution which "had grown to an abuse" and ought to be checked.⁵⁶ He

⁵⁵ On Sept. 27, 1850, he presented a resolution to purchase and distribute 1000 copies of the *Annals of Congress*. See Feb. 8, 1851. On Feb. 10, 1851, he stated that he believed a valuable contract had been made for them and favored their publication, but the Library Committee thought the Senate had done too much in the way of publishing and purchasing books. He spoke on limiting the expense of printing the census on Jan. 13, and Feb. 5, 1852, but on Aug. 28, 1852 defended the expense account of the Superintendent during a European trip.

⁵⁶ He opposed the transmission of the *Congressional Globe* through the mails free of postage on July 30, 1852 and criticised Ritchie's work as public printer on Aug. 27, 1852. On Aug. 27, 1852 he appealed in vain from a decision of the chair that an amendment to the printing bill might be in order. On March 30, 1854 he advocated that an adequate appropriation be made the Senate printer. The House got the lion's share of the money.

Pearce's classmate, E. D. Mansfield, wrote him from Cincinnati, on Dec. 7, 1853, as President of the Ohio Historical Society, asking for public documents. He believed that the Anglo Saxon man, "born and bred in this country, is superior to the physical development of any European."

Ohio was in a condition of "high prosperity, owing to the enormous amount of surplus products which she sends out." In return, she would receive that year about \$55,000,000. Her railways were "still going ahead and, in another twelve months," Mansfield wrote, "we shall have more than any other State. They absorb much of the interest of the State, while the stream of politics has shrunk into the narrowest limits."

Webster, on Sept. 24, 1850, from the Department of State, wrote urging the publication of the *Annals of Congress* and the distribution of the documents to which Alabama was entitled.

On Feb. 1, 1847, Taney from Washington, forwarded a letter from M. Vattemare to show "with how much pleasure the present of our laws and Reports has been received in France."

George Bancroft thanked Pearce for the *Congressional Globe* and asked that the publication of the American Archives be continued and on March 10, 1858 sent him a presentation copy of his history.

Elisha K. Kane, on April 17, 1856, asked John P. Kennedy's support in

thought that this reform, like all others, ought to be gradually made. He advocated printing the Madison Papers,⁵⁷ giving twenty-five copies of Audobon's Birds to foreign governments,⁵⁸ purchasing copies of General Nathaniel Greene's papers when published, and continuing the publication of the American State Papers.⁵⁹

In 1845 Pearce was appointed chairman of the joint committee on the Library, a position which he held until his death. This committee not only had the supervision of the Library of Congress, but also of the scientific and historical publications of the United States, and of the works of art in the Capitol. Pearce's literary and artistic tastes made his services upon this committee very valuable. As early as Jan. 27, 1845, he reported from that committee a bill for the purchase of copies of a history of Oregon and California. In the next year, he presented a resolution for the printing 150 extra copies of the reports of the United States Exploring Expedition, which, under Commodore Wilkes, had recently circumnavigated the globe.⁶⁰ On that occasion, he defended the policy of publication of scientific works by the United States, even from the utilitarian point of view. For example, he maintained that

obtaining a Federal appropriation for printing his narrative of polar explorations. On May 7, Kennedy transmitted Pearce the letter and on Aug. 11, Pearce reported favorably upon the proposed printing. Yet on Dec. 18, 1857, he said "give Dr. Kane medals, but don't print his book." On Aug. 11, 1856, he introduced a resolution to transfer from the State to the Interior Department the distribution of Public Documents to libraries and of the Foreign exchanges from the Library of Congress to the State Department.

⁵⁷ On Aug. 11, 1856.

⁵⁸ On Aug. 14, 1856.

⁵⁹ On June 2, 1858. On Feb. 4, 1857, he voted against printing recriminating correspondence between the Secretary of War and General Scott. On March 5, 1856, he favored giving public documents to the Naval Academy. On Jan. 27, 1859, he proposed to give public documents to the Choctaw nation. On March 30, 1860 he favored printing Palmer's book. On June 14, 1860, he proposed to cut down the appropriation for the *Congressional Globe*, as he did not have use for half his copies.

⁶⁰ *Vide* Jan. 29 and Feb. 3, 1846.

"geology is of the greatest practical utility in the important art of mining." He did not propose the distribution of these extra copies among the members of Congress, a practice which, "he said, I reprobate, but I do desire to see them distributed among the colleges and literary institutions of the country."⁶¹ Knowledge of his interest in the Exploring Expedition led Asa Gray to write to him from Cambridge, on Aug. 27, 1852, to ask that Pearce secure from Leipzig for the Library of Congress, certain books which could not be supplied from the Libraries of Boston and Cambridge, and which were needed in the preparation of his report for the Expedition.

He had strong convictions as to the sphere of the Committee's work, and held that the fund appropriated for the purchase of books, should not be drawn upon to buy manuscripts, such as that of Washington's farewell address, which were valuable merely as relics.⁶²

Pearce was a faithful worker on committees and this fact caused him to oppose,⁶³ an earlier hour in the day for convening Congress, since if the change should be made, committee meetings in the morning would be interfered with.

⁶¹ On Feb. 24, 1846, he reported favoring an exchange of books with the ministry of Justice in France and in March favored the purchase of the Gordon's Indies. On Sept. 23, 1850, he defended Vattermare's exchanges. On Jan. 27, he spoke on the distribution of the State Papers. On Jan. 28, 1848 he reported a bill to purchase the papers of Alexander Hamilton. See also Feb. 5, 1850. Webster wrote him on Sept. 17, 1850 that the State Department could not detail a clerk to copy those papers. See also April 20, 1846. On Feb. 27, 1849 he recommended appropriations to buy the Washington and Monroe papers. Jefferson Davis, on June 30, 1851, wrote Pearce from Warren County, Miss. that he did not care to examine the list for distribution of the volumes of Jefferson's and Hamilton's writings. On June 24, 1850, James Brown, of Little Brown & Co. wrote Pearce from Boston, thanking him for the kindness and patience he had shown Brown while in Washington and asking him for a favorable consideration of a memorial requesting a Federal subscription to 1000 copies of the works of John Adams.

⁶² On Jan. 24, 1850. So on June 10, 1852, he asked that the Committee be excused from considering the purchase of Catlin's Indian portraits.

⁶³ On June 6, 1850.

His interest in libraries was not confined to that of Congress. On Sept. 23, 1850 he offered amendments to an appropriation bill to purchase books for the Treasury Department Library and for the White House, for which, "not a book, not even a Bible has been furnished," so that, "when the President holds a cabinet Council, there is not even a volume of the laws there to which reference can be had and the members of it are obliged to run around to their offices to obtain the books for which they must, from necessity, be obliged to resort in aid of their consultations."⁶⁴ On March 29, 1854, he requested that \$5000 be appropriated for printing a catalogue of the Library of Congress.⁶⁵

On July 14, 1854, he proposed the distribution of Jefferson's works, a publication which caused trouble. In the "Anas," Jefferson had attacked James A. Bayard and on June 30, 1855, his son, who was Senator from Delaware, spoke, defending his father. Pearce replied that the Library Committee had appointed an editor of the very voluminous papers and directed him to select and print such papers as "were necessary and proper to exhibit, fairly and fully," Jefferson's opinions, character and public course, and that he regretted that the Committee did not see the "Anas." If they had seen them, they would have decided to omit the baseless charges, or, "what perhaps would have been better, to accompany them with such a complete refutation as had just been given."

When it was proposed to admit free of duty books more than thirty years old, Pearce spoke favoring the proposition,⁶⁶ and said, "I am very reluctant to impose a duty upon books imported, under any circumstances, and, especially, old books which cannot interfere with the business of printers of the

⁶⁴On Jan. 28, 1852, he offered a resolution for the enlargement of the Library of Congress and on April 22 he requested that \$800 be granted to replace books lost through a fire. On Aug. 19, 1852, he defended an appropriation of \$75,000 for books.

⁶⁵He had recommended on Feb. 27, 1849, that a catalogue be prepared.

⁶⁶On Feb. 20, 1861.

country. . . . It seems to me that knowledge is the last thing in the world we should tax."

In the early part of 1846, the Library Committee was considering whom they should select to paint a picture for the Capitol. On February 28, Rev. Francis L. Hawks, writing from New Orleans, recommended Daniel Huntington, "the first artist in the United States," for this commission. William Cullen Bryant also suggested Huntington, in a letter written from New York on February 17.

"My dear Sir

"I perceive that the Library Committee of which you are a member, has charge of the question of employing some artist to paint for the Capitol the picture which Inman had engaged to furnish.

"From the course of the debate in the House I infer that a fresh commission for painting the picture will be given and that it will not be expected that the artist should either follow the design of Inman, or confine himself to the subject which Inman had chosen.

"If the Library Committee are to have the naming of the artist, you will not I am sure consider me as obtruding an impertinent opinion if I express my hope that the choice will fall upon Mr. Huntington who so generously offered out of regard to Inman's memory to paint the picture for what yet remained to be paid to that artist, when it was supposed that he had received six thousand dollars of the United States. It now appears, I am told, that but two thousand dollars has been paid by the Government, but that does not diminish the merit of Mr. Huntington's proposal.

"I grant, however, that the liberality would be no reason for selecting Mr. Huntington to paint the picture. His professional talents and skill are the true reasons and these in my opinion are very great. His studies have been most assiduously directed toward accomplishing himself for the historical department of his art. He draws accurately, groups skilfully,

colors agreeably, and understands the poetry of his art—knows how to treat a subject nobly and impressively. His painting of *Mercy's Dream* produced before his last visit to Europe was regarded here with great admiration, and a smaller painting, smaller in size but more complicated in subject, *The Communion Of The Sick*, painted since his return, was exhibited, for a time, in the New York Gallery and shows that his talents are ripening. It is not intended I suppose to apply to any of the artists who have already painted for the panels in the Rotunda, and putting them out of the question I know not whither the Committee can go for an historical accomplished painter if not to Huntington.

“On looking over what I have written I find that I have not expressed my opinion of Huntington's merits as a painter with force enough to do justice to what I really think of him. Begging you again to excuse the liberty I have taken I remain

Yours truly,”

On February 26, 1846, from Philadelphia, Rembrandt Peale wrote, presenting his own name.

“The death of Mr. Inman who had only made a small sketch of his Picture intended for the Rotunda, makes it necessary that some other Artist should be chosen to fill the vacant Frame. Without wishing to intrude my pretensions to this honor on the score of being the oldest native Artist, and the Historical Works I have already executed,—I need only express my willingness to undertake the commission. Should there be any utility in this application, I presume you would not think it too much trouble to inform me what form of procedure may be necessary.”

Twelve years later, on December 13, 1858, Peale wrote Pearce again, in the hope of having one of his paintings placed on the walls of the Capitol.

“I was unfortunate near the close of last Session in every attempt I made to see you, not to trespass on your time, nor to make any improper effort to influence your decision in re-

gard to my Picture of "Washington before Yorktown," but to know what I might expect from the judgment of yourself and the Library Committee in regard to the purchase of it.

"As I may not be able to visit Washington this Winter, partly from my occupation and partly from my advanced age (80 years), you will much oblige me by sparing a few moments to say whether I may hope for a favorable reception of the offer of my work, as an American Artist, on a subject of great interest. My absence from America and the distractions on national subjects, have prevented (during the last 30 years) my offering this Picture to Congress, as originally intended, until now that I am about to close my mortal concerns which would be enlivened by the Act of Consecrating for preservation a Picture only suitable for the Capitol."

On April 27, 1846, Pearce reported for the Library Committee a resolution authorizing Hiram Powers to execute statuary for the Capitol. While the subject was under discussion, George H. Calvert wrote Pearce from Baltimore giving Powers a high recommendation.⁶⁷

"Learning by the report of the proceedings in Congress, that the Committee in the Library have been instructed by the Senate to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to employ Hiram Powers, to execute an equestrian Statue of Washington, I take the liberty of addressing to you as a member of that Committee, a few lines on the qualifications of Mr. Powers for such a work.

"Having spent two winters in Italy a short time since, I had the opportunity of learning what Mr. Powers' ability is in sculpture. There, surrounded by hundreds of living rivals, and confronted by the masterpieces of Antiquity, an Artist's talents are put to a severe test. Never did sculptor stand this test more triumphantly, or go through it more rapidly, than did Powers. At the end of a few years, he was already taking

⁶⁷ On April 28, 1854, for the committee he reported a bill to purchase for the White House portraits of the first five Presidents by Gilbert Stuart.

a place among the first class sculptors. Expectation was roused; artists and connoisseurs watched to see what height he would reach; his name soon began to be heard beyond Italy; and at this moment, by his recent achievements in ideal works, he enjoys a European reputation second to that of no living sculptor.

"Having witnessed in Italy the impression his works made upon artists as well as the public; having become well acquainted with his genius, his principles of art, and mode of work, through constant intercourse with him for many months in his studies at Florence; and having seen the hopes of his friends so abundantly realized by the fame he has won by his latest works, I am convinced that for executing the proper equestrian Statue of Washington, no living sculptor is more competent. I will add that the great dead, Thorwaldsen and Canova, could not have better performed this noble task. I regret that my name is not important enough to give weight to this opinion, and contribute more than I can hope to do toward gaining for a great American genius this commission, and thus securing to our Country one of the noblest works of art in the world."

In 1856, Mr. John MacGregor in England offered the United States a portrait of John Hampden, probably painted by Van Dyck, or Lely. Pearce favored the acceptance for the White House of this likeness of the "purest of all patriots and champions of freedom in England," in a speech, which showed knowledge of painting, as well as of history.

At the same session,⁶⁸ a discussion of the busts of the Supreme Court Justices took place, during which Pearce showed that he was well informed upon the subject and Seward, who was destined later to attack Chief Justice Taney so savagely, moved to have a bust made of Taney, who had "already earned the sculptor's reward."⁶⁹

⁶⁸ On Feb. 6, 1856.

⁶⁹ A bill for Rutledge's bust was reported by Pearce on July 8, 1856. Two years later a bust of Chief Justice Rutledge was provided, in regard

On March 3, 1857, he favored paying G. P. Healy \$5000 for five portraits of Presidents for the White House and said that amount is what Maryland pays for portraits. On April 10, 1858, Healy wrote him concerning portraits of Fillmore and of Van Buren whom he was then painting at Kinderhook. "Had I fully known of the beauty of Mr. Van Buren's feet, I should have earnestly prayed that you and your committee would have allowed his portrait to be a full length."⁷⁰

On February 16, 1860, he favored an appropriation asked for a statue of Washington. Fessenden said that he did not like the place selected and Hale remarked that he did not like statues in the Capitol. Pearce refused to discuss the latter point and said that Hale had given a very good reason why he should not be answered. "I have no doubt," Pearce continued, "he is a sincere man and speaks precisely what he knows and he tells us that he is not an amateur, that he is not a connoisseur and that he has no artistic taste." Hale denied having made that admission and Pearce, in his reply, in which he briefly defended the statuary, remarked, "Well, as he has not affirmed that he has any, I suspect that he is wanting. . . . I really must say that I do not think his criticism has that authority which would weigh with the Senate."⁷¹

to which Taney wrote Pearce from Baltimore on June 11, 1858, as follows:

"I am glad to learn that the bust of Chief Justice Rutledge has arrived. Will you do me the favor to have it placed in the hands of Capt. Meigs—with my request to him to take charge of it until I return to Washington; when I shall confer with him upon the proper disposition to be made of it—It is understood I believe, that when the new Senate Chamber is finished the Supreme Court are to be moved to your old one—And if that should be the case the busts of the Chief Justices will also I presume be removed—and Chief Justice Rutledge's put up when the others are removed—I shall however better understand what ought to be done after I see Capt. Meigs—The expenses of putting it up will of course be paid from the Judiciary fund, if no other provision is made for them.

With great regards Dr. Sir your friend and servt."

⁷⁰ On June 2, 1858, he fathered a resolution to request the President to select a site for an equestrian statue of Washington. On Dec. 21, 1858, he spoke on the statuary made by Hiram Powers for the capitol.

⁷¹ On June 9, 1860, he favored the discharge of the Capitol Art Commission, inasmuch as its work was too expensive to carry on.

As a member of the Finance Committee, and its chairman for a considerable period, Pearce's service was important and his influence was given towards a wise economy, rather than to parsimony. He was always a member of conference committees to adjust differences of opinion between the houses upon the various appropriation bills and he made often the reports of the conference committee to the Senate.

Speaking on the system of collecting revenue on January 14, 1850, Pearce expressed the belief that the expenses of the warehouse system might be reduced, and held that the reductions should be made by legislative action, and not at the discretion of the head of the Treasury Department. He was "not opposed to an exact economy," but thought that the Committee on Finance ought to investigate conditions. The existing system should not be broken up by a blow at random. Owing to the failure of Congress to take action, the Secretary of Treasury had been forced to lay up the revenue cutters;⁷² to have importers (and not the treasury) pay warehouse charges, the costs of gauging, marking, and appraising goods; to curtail the allowance for the new customs districts of California, Oregon and Texas; and to retain part of the compensation of all customs officers till the effect of these charges could be found.⁷³

He understood thoroughly the difficulties of obtaining economies,⁷⁴ saying,⁷⁵ "that Congress never began a system of small economies, without being ashamed of it and in the end

⁷² "A class of public service, hitherto supposed to be indispensable to prevent smuggling and, at a period of the year, when it has been considered of great value to our merchant marines, to which it affords frequent assistance during the storms of the winter."

⁷³ Previously the net revenue had been paid into the Treasury, now the gross revenue must be paid in and specified appropriations made to force the Secretary to apply for these appropriations. He was permitted to expend only \$1,500,000 otherwise. Pearce would suspend the new law, until the situation had been thoroughly studied.

⁷⁴ On Jan. 29, he complained because the printed estimates of appropriations had not been distributed.

⁷⁵ April 12, 1850.

adopting a different system." Through his conscientiousness, he usually took personal charge of the passage of appropriation bills. For example, on April 30, 1852, he asked that the business assigned for the day might be postponed, so as to allow him to take up the Deficiency Bill, upon which he had spoken the day previous. It was important that the bill be disposed of speedily, because troops who must be aided, were then on their way to Oregon, and Pearce's health was so precarious that he might not be able to speak on the morrow.

He insisted ⁷⁶ that all appropriation bills should be referred to the Finance Committee, which would consult with the committees having charge of the various subjects.⁷⁷ A regular attendant on committee meetings which were held in the morning, he opposed the meeting of Congress before noon.⁷⁸

River and Harbor Bills met with his disfavor. On July 28, 1856, he said, "I have no objection to improving harbors, when they are great centers of commerce, but I think there is a great tendency to abuse in this system, and a great liability to extend it too far, by applying appropriations to local and insignificant points, and multiplying expenditures of public money, where there is not and cannot be any great national, or common interest which requires them. Such improvements as are merely local should be made by the States, or neighborhoods interested in them."

⁷⁶ Jan. 5, 1853.

⁷⁷ He opposed on March 2, 1853 the testing of railroad inventions by the Federal Government, holding that railroads should do this. His opposition to the hasty passage of money bills was shown on May 10, 1854.

⁷⁸ June 14, 1854. He also felt that in the "hot weather we should be exceedingly weary with an early meeting." On July 21, 1855 Cass wrote Pearce from Detroit approving Pearce's course in some forgotten controversy with Guthrie and added "these treasury officers sometimes take queer freaks." On Aug. 8, 1856, he offered a resolution that the committee on Finance report on the correction of the present erroneous statement of the values of dollars and pounds sterling. On Dec. 13, 1855, he said a person might perform the functions of two offices, but might not receive the emoluments thereof.

On Feb. 24, 1859, he vainly endeavored, in view of the \$9,000,000 deficit in the revenues, to have Congress vote to establish no new post routes, except such as could be paid for from the accruing revenues of the Post Office Department. The expenditures for the Post Office Department worried him in 1860,⁷⁹ since its expenditures increased so largely, and would soon exceed the appropriations for the whole government in John Quincy Adams's administration. Up to about 1850, the department had been self-supporting, and then there came a change in the legislative policy, so that the department became considered no longer as a mere postal establishment; but, as "machinery to be used for the general benefit of commercial intercourse and objects, for the transportation of passengers and the settlement of new and uninhabited regions." The Pacific mail routes and the one from San Antonio were especially expensive. Pearce maintained "that the distant regions of the country must be supplied with mail matter and they must, especially when they are sparsely settled, be supplied at much greater expense than the thickly settled portions of the union; but, certainly, there should not be a disproportion of expenditures, so great as there is now." The franking privilege caused the transportation of an "immense number of heavy documents." The Postmaster General ought not to be obliged to establish mail routes, which had been discontinued. A contract should be made with the lowest bidders to take the mail to Cuba, a route of utility to the commercial people of Baltimore. The recent reduction in the routes had been principally in the Southern States, and, through some mistakes may have been made, the discretion of the Postmaster General may be trusted.

In the Session of 1860 and 1861, he was, if possible, more efficient than ever in his services in connection with the discussion of appropriation bills and, even in the session of 1861 and 1862, when he was in poor health, he continued his active interest in such matters.⁸⁰

⁷⁹ See remarks on May 26, 28 and June 19.

⁸⁰ On Feb. 7, 1862, he said that the sundry civil bill was remarkably

Pearce consistently opposed the granting of pensions to widows of men who had died in the military service of the United States, but not from wounds received from battle,⁸¹ or the pensioning of any one at a rate which appeared too large.⁸² His view was that an invalid pension,⁸³ was not a debt, but a gratuity given to an injured man, who cannot perform full duties. He thought our pension system was too large and comprehensive, and that a pension should be suspended,

clean and economical. On March 2, 1861, he spoke on the value of the Austrian silver florin and, on Feb. 25, he opposed the allowance of commissions to collections of customs upon the purchase of lighthouse supplies. On the last named day, he opposed an appropriation for the building of a railroad to a mine so as to transport coal to Chiriqui lagoon in New Granada. There were engineering difficulties, the mine then had not been worked and there was a decree of the Supreme Court of New York averse to the railroad. On Feb. 22, he opposed paving the street in front of the Custom House in St. Louis. On Feb. 23, he opposed paying for a house burnt at an Indian agency and on Feb. 26, he opposed an appropriation for the protection of immigrants, which had not been recommended by any department.

⁸¹ See remarks on bill for pensioning widow of Col. Wm. Rea, Feb. 9, 1846.

⁸² See remarks for bill on pensioning Elijah White, Feb. 11 and 16, June 26 and July 7, 1846. See his report on private claims from the Committee on Pensions on Jan. 14, 1846. On Feb. 15, 1849, in opposing the grant of a pension to Mrs. Dix, Pearce said such grants appeal to the heart and not to the head. On June 25, 1852, he opposed a bill granting a pension of \$20 a month to disabled private soldiers, when \$8 was the usual pension.

See also remarks on Jan. 11 and Feb. 18, 1848. See, however, the memorial from Miss Pinkney, age of 9, presented on June 20, 1848 and his support of grant of pension (Feb. 9, 1851) to Mrs. Sarah D. Mackay whose husband lost his life in the service of the country, and who had supported herself by needlework, but now must go to the almshouse in Maryland, if the pension be not granted.

On Feb. 27, 1851 he opposed successfully an appropriation for pensioning men who served on privateers during the war of 1812, as it was a mere gratuity and would be a dangerous precedent in future wars.

On Aug. 16, 1856, he opposed pensions to widows and orphans of officers, vide Feb. 20, 1857 and June 2, 1860. On March 1, 1851 he said it would show favoritism to allow an aged widow of an officer who had died recently more than is allowed a widow of one killed in battle.

⁸³ March 28, 1854.

while the recipient is filling a salaried position under the United States Government. Otherwise, an intent is shown to pension everybody who serves the country in a military capacity and there will be "no longer any patriotic spirit among our people, which will induce a man to serve his country because it is his country." He wished,⁸⁴ that every pensioner be examined by a physician every two years, to ascertain whether the disability continued for which the pension was given. He felt that the medical men, who were "as plenty as blackberries," were "well educated, intelligent, and humane people," who would cheerfully, without pay, make such examinations as a "duty to humanity." A man who had an income of \$1,000 a year ought not to be pensioned. An officer in the army should not occupy a salaried civil position.⁸⁵

He objected,⁸⁶ to a grant of a pension to a sergeant at a higher rate than that usually given that rank, believing that uniformity should be the rule, and there should be no grant which "the bounty of Congress and the patriotic impulses of the moment may induce them to give."

(To be Continued.)

⁸⁴ March 29, 1854.

⁸⁵ The naval fund composed of money for the capture of prizes and used for pensions to privateers was exhausted in 1843. To avoid misunderstanding Pearce would have had such pensions paid until Jan. 1, 1853 and then discontinued.

⁸⁶ July 7, 1854.

UNPUBLISHED PROVINCIAL RECORDS

(Continued from Vol. XVII, p. 223)

Some Remarques on Severall Acts of Assembly made the
Last Session

An Act for Settling the Rates of forraign silver Coyns within
this Province.

Her most Sacred Ma^{tye} by her Royall Proclamation of the 18th of June 1704 for settling and Ascertainning the Rates of forraign Coyns in her Ma^{tyes} American Plantations in order to prevent the indirect practice of Drawing moneys from one Plantation to another, and by an Act of Parliament of her Kingdom of England made in the Sixth yeare of her Maj^{tyes} Raign, for ascertainning the Rates of those forraigne Coyns, seeming to Give Leave that the said Coyns should be Currant here, according to the severall species mentioned in her Ma^{tyes} Proclamation, all tho not by the s^d Act of Parliament so Enacted, is the humble Assurance this poore Province has, her Ma^{tyes} Will not refuse this law as proposd, the said species of forraigne Coyns being Rated as in the s^d Proclamation, Saving the Dogg Dollars, or Dollars of the Low Country's, which being the only Generall Coyne among us, & of so many Provinces & Different Values, that it Would be very Difficult to make a true Estimate, being Comonly valued from three shillings and three pence, to three shillings and five pence, are settled at four shill and six pence.

2. An Act Ascertainning what Damages shall be allow'd on
Protested Bills of Exchange.

The greatest part of the Inhabitants of this Province being very greedy of Creditt, and having larger Expectations from the home markt for their Export, than reasonable, or at

Least than Experience has given Encouragement to, have of late years Drawne so many Bills of Exch^a on their marchants Consignees, & others, that fortune herselfe being asham'd to second their Extravagant hopes, they are become miserably involv'd in greater debts, as well to the Merchants in London, as to others Traders in the Province Than their all will suffice to Discharge, and the Large Allowance of twenty per Cent being observ'd to be the onely motive to such large Credit, so pernicious to this Province, the Lessening it, was thought the onely Expedient to prevent that Mischiefe, in order to keep within Compass an unthinking Careless people; many of Whom for fear of imprisonment have Lately deserted their Plantations, perhaps before mortgaged to the Merch^{ts} in London, and with drawne themselves to North Carolina and elce where, to the Great Diminution of her Mat^{ys} Revenue of Customes on Tobacco.

3. An Act for Reliefe of poor Debtors & Languishing Prisoners. The Preamble of this Law is matter of fact and the wofull Circumstances of many Masters of familys, requiring some reasonable Relief; This Method has been thought the onely means to prevent many hundreds from deserting their settlements, & retiring to North Carolina, & Elce where, which is very often put in Practice here.

The oath the Debtor is to take seeming to be very full, and the Penalty if perjur'd severe enough. What Can the Creditors expect beyond the Debtors whole Estate?

Tis allow'd this Law will be a means to prevent Large Creditt being given to such persons, who are not in very good Circumstances: At the same Time there is Faith and Charity enough to supply the poorest with necessarys, very Good Provision being made by the County Courts; so that there are no Beggars in this Country.

The Rules layd down for Surrendring up Estates, and Division to be made of them seeme most Equall, and Just. There are two things in the Law which Looke odly. Viz That a Duplicate of the Prisoners Discharge shall be sufficient, on

appearance given, to Discharge him from any arrest, for any Debt contracted during the Continuance of this Law. The Assembly thought the people who have allready layn in person so long not fitt to be credited in some Years, and therefore have thereby sett a marke on them to prevent their being trusted. But the Justices sale barring the Wife of her Dower, tho it be for the delivery of her husbands Body, I am told is contrary to the Comon Law.

(4) An Act appointing Court Days in each respective County within this Province.

The Country being sencible that too many & frequent County Courts were not only inconvenient but chargeable and that two of the Six Viz. Jan^{ry} and Septemb: Courts might be well spared have thought fitt to reduce them to four in the Yeare which is thought Sufficient to answer the End.

(5) An Additionall Act to the Supplementary Act for Advancement of Trade & Erecting ports and Towns within this Province, and for Sale of some publique Lands & Buildings in the Town of St^t Marys in St. Marys County.

The Title of this Law being the whole scope of it shews how desirous the Inhabitants of this Province are to have Towns convenient for Cohabitation & Commerce. And if her Mat^{tye} has graciously allow'd the former Laws of this Nature, this may hope the same fortune. The Ports in this Province may perhaps be worthy the names of Towns; but the other Towns will only serve for Rowling places to receive tobaccos in order to be water borne.

The Planters being so vastly indebted to the Merch^{ts} almost dispaire of clearing themselves. And if the consigning a small quantity of tob^o Yearly will keepe off their Creditors they care not how meane the Quality is likewise those who are indebted in the Country care not what stuffe they can pack off, by which means the Credit of the Markett in Europe is much impair'd and will put others at home (who are not neare so well qualified to make tob^o) upon vieing with us, especially Freight being so

high as it now is 16 & 17^l p Town; But the slovenly planter will be ashamed to have his tob^o brought to those Towns or Rowling Places.

6. An Act directing the manner of electing & summoning Delegates & Representatives to serve in succeeding Assemblies.

The former Law for this purpose obliging the Elections to be made at the County Courts, there being now but four of them in one year, It might be very inconvenient on Emergencies not to be able to make an Election under three or four months tyme, therefore power is hereby given the Justices to sitt when they shall see convenient in order to the said Elections. And a mistake in the former Law relating to the Indentures is rectified.

7. An Act ascertainyng fees to the Attornys & Practitioners of the Law in the Courts of this Province & for levying the same by way of Execution.

As this Law occasioned the hottest Disputes of the Session so it was with as great Difficulty agreed to by her Matys Councill. The Attorneys did not desire their fees should be upon Execution, but were content with what had been thought reasonable they should take for many years. 400^l tob. in the Provinciaall Court 800 in the Chancery, 1600 before the Governo^r & Councill And in some County Courts 100, others 200^l tob^o for which they prosecuted and defended the Causes from beginning to End, drawing the pleadings, and pleading the Causes at Barr without any Terme or any other fee whatsoever if it hang never so long. But this Assembly being many of them Justices of the County Courts & extreamly desirous to enlarge their Jurisdiction & Authority, and what in them lay to discontinue the Judges of Assize newly sett on foot, by whose comeing into their Severall Countys their Grandeur seems to be eclips'd, framed this Law not only to restrayne the Attorneys from taking exorbitant fees, but wholly to discourage those who were most capable to serve their Clients from going the Circuits or really any ingenious Men who can live any where elce to come hither, making the Practitioners incapable to

receive the good Will of their Clients, And had they not been gratified in the passing this Bill they would have left the temporary Laws expir'd or broke up as before.

(8) An Act Reviving an Act of Assembly of this province intituled An Act for the Ordering & regulating the Militia of this Province for the better defence & Security thereof made at a Session of Assembly begun and held at the Port of Annapolis Xbr 6th Anno Dni 1704. This Bill having twice past the House of Delegates, & been ordered to be Engrost, Upon some suddain Motion in that House was referred to the Consideration of the next Session of Assembly, during which tyme the Province would have been without a Militia; What could be their Motive the Councill and myselfe were altogether ignorant of; but being apprehensive they were jealous Wee should levye the £50000^l tob^o for defraying the necessary Charges in the Intervals of Assemblys. As the Councill & myselfe had never dispos'd of one pound of the Country's tob^o so I declar'd to them I despis'd so mean a thought and that if the Bill were dropt this should be no Session for that no other Bill should be past, Whereupon they immediatly sent it up assented to by their House.

(9) An Act reviving An Act of Assembly of this Province Intituled An Act imposing three pence per Gallon on Rume and Wine Brandy and Spirits & 20^s ₤ poll on negros for raising a supply to defray the publique Charge of this Province, And 20^s ₤ Poll on Irish Servants to prevent the importing too great a number of Irish Papists into this Province made at a Session of Assembly begun and held at the Port of Annapolis December 5th Anno Dni 1704.

The Reviving of this & the other temporary Laws for Imposts &c was next to her Matys imediate Comands the Chiefe motive of calling this Assembly, Who contrary to the Expectations of some ill Wishers to the Prosperity of this Governmt have once more in my tyme raisd the necessary Funds for Support of the Governmt for the terme of three Years and till the next Session after.

(10) An Act reviving An Act of Assembly of this Province Intituled An Act laying an Imposition of 3^d p hhd. on tob^o for defraying the Publick Charge of the Province made at a Session of Assembly begun and held at the Port of Annapolis Decemb^r 5th 1704. This Law raising about 300^l p Anum for defraying the publiqt Charge of the Province is upon the same foot with the preceding One, being continued for three years and to the End of the next Session of Assembly which shall first happen thereafter. The best part of this Fund being generally apply'd to the defraying of the Delegates Expences, past their House without further Consideration.

(11) An Act reviving An Act of Assembly of this Province Intituled An Act for Lymitation of Officers fees made at a Session of Assembly begun and held at the Port of Annapolis Xb: 5th Anno Dni 1705.

The Country in generall being very averse to S^r Thomas Laurence Bar^t her Mat^{ys} Secry of this Province have resolved to lessen the fees the next Session, at least propose it, for I shall never consent thereto without her Mat^{ys} Direction, And this I take to be the true reason why they would not be pre-
veyld on to revive the Law for three years as usual.

(12) An Act Confirming and Explayning the Charter to the City of Annapolis.

With the Advice of her Mat^{ys} Councill I having granted a Charter to the Towne and Port of Annapolis so called in honour of her most sacred Mat^{ye} thereby erecting it into a City by that name, some troublesome persons not being Satisfied therewith petitioned the late Convention, Who were of Opinion the Clause in my Comission impowering me to erect Citys Towns & Burroughs was not Sufficient, And many of that Convention being return'd to this Assembly were obliged to do some what to answer their Boasting in their respective Countys. And for my part I could not thinke An Act of Assembly confirming that Charter any lessening to my Comission, Many Acts of Parliam^t having been made in England for the like

End. But there was no necessity to make a Law to reserve the Publique Lands and Buildings & Jurisdiction of Ann Arundell County allready settled by two Severall Acts of Assembly.

(13) An Act reviving An Act of Assembly of this Province Intituled An Act for Encouragement of Tillage and Reliefe of poor Debtors made at An Assembly begun and held at the Port of Annapolis the 5th Day of Decembr 1704.

(14) An Act reviving a certain Act of Assembly of this Province Ascertainyng the height of Fences to prevent the Evill occasion'd by the Multitude of Horses, & Restrayne Horse Rangers within this Province. These laws were thought beneficiall to the Province.

(15) An Act for payment and Assessment of the publiq^t Charge of this Province & giving tyme to the Sherriffs to demand the publiq^t dues 'till the first of March this present Year 1708.

This Law only serv's for the present particular purposes therein exprest.

(16) An Act for the Naturallization of Benjamin Dubour of Ann Arundell County Planter Justus Englehard Rechin of the same County Planter, and James Roberts of Calvert County Planter.

(17) An Act for Confirming the Title of a certain Tract of Land therein mentioned to John Hyde of the City of London Merch^t And also confirming unto the heir at Law of John Gandy late of the said City Mariner deceased all other the Lands in this Province in the said Act mentioned.

(18) An Act empowering Trustees to sell several parcells of Land late the Estate and Inheritance of Thomas Stirling deceased for Redemption of a Mortgage made by him to John Hyde of London Merch^t for the Benefitt of Christian Stirling a Minor.

19 An Act empowering certain Trustees to sell a Tract of Land in Talbott County called Franckford St. Michaels late the Estate of Inheritance of William Harris late of Calvert County, and with the money thereby arising to purchase other Lands for the Use of Joseph Harris & Benjamin Harris sons of the said William Harris & the heirs of their Bodys according to the Direction of the last Will & Testament of the said William Harris.

(20) An Act for Confirming and making Valid the last Will and Testament of Col^o John Contee.

These five last Acts having been private Bills The Councill and House of Delegates had all the Satisfaction they could desire given them at the Boarde in the house & Comittees by the Petitioners. Who brought in the Bills And with the Advice of the Councill I assented thereto.

Remarks on the Act
of Assembly of Maryland
for Mr Seymour of
March 10th 1708/9

Aug 31 1709
Address from Maryland

May it please Your Lordship,

On Saturday the 30th of July last It pleas'd Almighty God to take away our Governour Colonel John Seymour after a long lingring Indisposition of a continued Feavour.

And for that her Mat^{ye} has been graciously pleas'd to signifye her Royall Pleasure by her Comission to our said late Governour that upon his Death or Absence out of this Province, & no Lieut Governour or other Comander in Chiefe being appointed: Wee the Members of her present Councill should take upon Us the Governm^t of the said Province and execute the Severall powers and Authoritys in her Mat^{ys} said Comission conteyned; Wee have pursuant there to taken upon Us the Execution thereof. And humbly presume to assure

your Lordship Wee will faithfully and carefully Use our Utmost Dilligence & Efforts for her Ma^{ty}s Service and the Peace and Wellfare of this her province, untill she shall be pleasd otherways to direct, and allways endeavour to approve ourselves Dutifull and Loyall Subjects to so greate a Queene and

Yor Lordps

Most obedient hum^ble Serv^{ts}

Jn^o Hall

Edw^d Lloyd

Wm Holland

Will: Coursey

Tho: Ennalls

Sam^{ll} Young

Tho: Greenfield

Ch^a Greenberry

Maryland Aug^t 31st 1709

NOTES FROM THE EARLY RECORDS OF MARYLAND

(Continued from Vol. XVII, p. 74.)

The following notes are from the set of "Inventory and Account" books in the Land Office at Annapolis and date from 1674. They will serve for the most part to assist in tracing that elusive personality, the Maryland widow, although other matters are occasionally noted. As to Commissioned officers; the notes are merely to show that they held commissions at the dates given but are not intended as giving the date on which they received commissions.

JANE BALDWIN COTTON.

1696

Liber *Page*

Williams, James, his widow and extrx. Grace, married Christopher Thompson. Account shows James only heir of James Williams, Sr., besides his widow

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Wickham, Nathaniel, Calvert Co., and Sabina, his wife, extrs. of Thomas Barnard late of Calvert Co., now Pr. George	XIIIb	69
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Rawlings, Richard, A. A. Co., whose widow and extx., Jane, married Philip Griffin, 5 chil- dren	XIV XIX1/2b	115 146
Robinson, Elizabeth, widow and extx. of William Robinson	XV	284
Short, John, whose wife, Ann, was widow and extx. of Andrew Tannehill, Calvert Co.	XIV	112
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Burdin, William, Cecil Co., whose widow and extx., Margaret, married Daniell Macneale	XV	51
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Watts, William, and Mary, his wife, exrs. William Bixby	XV	87
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Bowen, Martha, admx. of John Bowen, Balto. Co., acct. mentions Martha Bowen, a daughter	XIX $\frac{1}{2}$ b	23
Boothby, Edward, whose wife, Elizabeth, was admx. of Capt. Henry Johnson	XIX $\frac{1}{2}$ b	67
Burgess, William, whose admrs. were Richard Jones and Ann, his wife	XIX $\frac{1}{2}$ b	153
Cole, Stephen (Capt.)	XIX $\frac{1}{2}$ b	
Crook, Robert, whose exs. were Henry Eldesly and Parnell, his wife and Elizabeth Ladmore	XIXb	29
Evans, Job, and Sarah, his wife, admrs. of John Perry	XIX $\frac{1}{2}$ b	126
Fendall, James, being dead		
Fendall, Samuel, being dead and no estate	XIX $\frac{1}{2}$ b	69
Jarvis, Mary, widow and extx. of Humphrey Jarvis	XIXb	26
North, Elizabeth, extx. of John North	XIX $\frac{1}{2}$ a	152
Nicholson, Elizabeth, extx. of John Nicholson, A. A. Co.	XIX $\frac{1}{2}$ b	149
Robotham, George (Col.), acct. shows subscription of 2000 lbs. of tobacco paid by his exs.	XIX $\frac{1}{2}$ b	63
Tomkins, William, whose exs. were William Ter- ville and Elizabeth, his wife	XIX $\frac{1}{2}$ b	151

A FORGOTTEN LOVE STORY

AN EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF CHARLES, 5TH LORD BALTIMORE.

LOUISE MALLOY.

In Miss Burney's interesting Memoirs, frequent mention is made of Mrs. Delany, who was so great a favorite of George III and his family that court etiquette was waived in her regard—a concession that, from Miss Burney's account of etiquette in those days, was little short of miraculous. This lady, who is

often noticed in the memoirs of her contemporaries, was a noted personage in her day, and possesses a peculiar interest for Marylanders, as she is the heroine of a romance in which one of the founders of the colony figured as the hero.

Mary Granville was born in 1700, and lived to be nearly a century old.¹ She belonged to a noble English family; her grandfather enjoyed the rather doubtful honor of being the first to tell Charles II that he was at last the undisputed king of England—a piece of information more profitable to the Merry Monarch than to the people he forthwith proceeded to misgovern. The king marked his appreciation of this service by creating Granville Groom of the Bedchamber, and from this time on the family seems to have been always connected with royalty.

Mary was, from early youth, most attractive in manner and appearance. Edmund Burke said of her: "She is not only the woman of fashion in her own age; she is the highest-bred woman in the world, and the woman of fashion of all ages." At the age of ten she met Handel, but was not at all impressed by the great master. She liked his playing, but on being asked if she thought she could ever play as well, answered with conviction: "If I thought I should not, I would burn my instrument!"—an opinion she lived long enough to correct. While visiting her uncle Lord Lansdowne, she met a friend and countryman of the latter, Alexander Pendarves, of Roscrow, Cornwall. She says of their first meeting: "I expected to see somebody with the appearance of a gentleman, when the poor old dripping, almost drowned, Pendarves was brought into the room, like Hob out of the well. His wig, his coat, his dirty boots, his large unwieldy person and his crimson countenance were all subjects of mirth and observation to me." He soon ceased to be "a subject of mirth" to her, for he fell in love with her, "to her great sorrow," at which we do not wonder,

¹ *Autobiography and Correspondence of Mary Granville Delany*. Edited by Lady Llanover. 6 v. London, 1861-62.

when she says that Mr. Pendarves was then near sixty and she only seventeen. She adds: "I formed an invincible aversion towards him, and everything he said or did, by way of obliging me, increased that aversion. I thought him ugly and disagreeable; he was fat, much afflicted with gout, and often sat in a sullen mood, which I concluded was from the gloominess of his temper. I knew that of all men living, my uncle had the greatest opinion of and esteem for him, and I dreaded his making a proposal of marriage, as I knew it would be accepted."

Her fears of being forced into a marriage with him by her uncle were speedily realized. Lord Lansdowne needed the influence and services of Pendarves, and promised his niece's hand to her elderly lover. "I was not entreated," she says, "but commanded." She was finally forced to consent to a union she detested, and was married "with great pomp," pathetically adding: "When I was led to the altar, I wished from my soul I had been led, as Iphigenia was, to be sacrificed. I *was* sacrificed. I lost, not life indeed, but I lost all that makes life desirable—joy and peace of mind."

The marriage, as might naturally have been expected, was miserable. She calls her husband "her tyrant and jailer," and their residence, Roscrow, "her prison." Pendarves was jealous, sullen, and made her life wretched by his tyranny. Finally he took her to London, and put the finishing stroke to her misfortunes by falling ill of the gout, and keeping her in close attendance on him.

About this time she met a young married lady whose husband was intimate with her own, Mrs. Hyde, a beautiful woman of noble family. A fondness sprang up between them, and Mrs. Pendarves frequently visited her new friend, whose society must have afforded a pleasant relief from her gouty husband's. "By being often at Mrs. Hyde's," she says, "I met her brother, Lord Baltimore." She describes him as "a young man in great esteem and fashion at that time, very handsome, genteel, polite and unaffected. He was born to a very considerable fortune, and was possest of it as soon as he came of age, but

was as little presuming on the advantages he had from fortune as on those he had from nature. He had had the education bestowed on men of his rank, where, generally speaking, the embellishing the person and polishing the manners is thought more material than cultivating the understanding, and the *pretty* gentleman was preferred to the *fine* gentleman. I thought him more agreeable than anybody I had ever known."

This fascinating young man was Charles Calvert, fifth Lord Baltimore. If I do not mistake, his portrait, by Sully, is at present in the Maryland Historical Society Rooms, and we can see for ourselves the handsome face that made such an impression upon poor unhappy Mary Pendarves.

The impression was mutual. Lord Baltimore became attached to his sister's fair friend; but so successfully did he hide his passion, and so respectful and friendly was his manner to her, that she never suspected him of a warmer feeling. She says: "I never went to Mrs. Hyde's that I did not find Lord Baltimore,"—a fact she evidently ascribed to brotherly affection.

He visited Mr. Pendarves, with whom he became a great favorite; which, after the description given us of this domestic tyrant, is the strongest possible testimony to Lord Baltimore's qualities. He was received in the family circle on a friendly footing, and though Mrs. Pendarves confesses that she was extremely cautious in her behaviour to him, fearing that she might become too much interested, she also admits that during three years of intercourse with them, "he never said a word that could offend her or give her just cause to avoid his company."

After a married life of seven years, Mr. Pendarves died suddenly, leaving her a widow of not yet twenty-four. She frankly declared her widowhood was not unwelcome—a statement no witness of her wedded life would feel inclined to question.

Six months after her husband's death, Lord Baltimore sent for permission to call upon her. With the consent of her aunt,

Lady Stanley, to whom she had gone on her "bereavement," she allowed his visit. He repeated it several times. Although she did not always see him, her aunt began to take alarm. Lady Stanley had already destined the young widow to become the wife of her husband's nephew, Henry Monck, a young man in no respect to be compared with Lord Baltimore.

The latter continued to visit her, apparently by no means discouraged by disapproving aunts. No longer suppressed by duty, their mutual love began to show itself, and it gave her courage to oppose her aunt and refuse to be again disposed of by interested relatives. Lady Stanley was disappointed but did persist, although she disliked Lord Baltimore. Mrs. Pendarves says: "She had received an impression to his discredit; I now believe she made a better judgment of him than I did; but his behaviour to me was so respectful and engaging that the natural vanity of human nature led me to think more favorably of him than he deserved." This was rather unfair, for he was then evidently sincerely in love with her.

At this time she speaks of him by various names: "Guyamore," "Bas" (short for *Basilisk*), and the "American Prince," alluding to his province of Maryland, in America. At a ball given to celebrate the Queen's birthday, she complains of the crowd, but adds that "her fortune threw her in the way of Guyamore, who very gallantly got her a seat and sat down beside her." She gives the courtesy significance by calling it "a recompense for the loss and fatigue I had undergone." His aunt, Lady Betty Lee, sat near them, and Mrs. Pendarves asked him "why he did not go and pay his duty to her?" But the young man had not come to the ball to dance attendance on his aunt, and replied, possibly with some temper, that "he hated to look at her she was so confounded ugly;" adding, we may suppose with a lover's sigh, "I would be a happy man were you as ugly!"

Before anything was settled between them, Lord Baltimore was forced to go to Maryland, and during his absence a report of his death was spread in England. How this report affected

Mrs. Pendarves we have no record; the first mention she makes of him after his return, is her meeting with him at a "drawing-room." "The American Prince came and sat by me, and after common compliments he said he must ask after his friend, *our sister*, where she was and what she had done with herself. I told him of your flauntings." (This is quoted from a letter to her sister.) "I asked him if he had been in as many perils as was rumored of him, he said no. I told him Mrs. Hyde and his family had been under great apprehensions and concern; he said he was very much obliged to his friends; he wished to know *if I had once thought of him or was sorry* when I heard he was cast away? I asked him why he should suppose I had so much ill-nature as not to be sorry for so unfortunate an accident to an acquaintance?"

The prudence of this answer naturally aggrieved him.

"That common compassion," he said to her in a tiff, "would give me but little satisfaction." She was so afraid of others hearing their conversation that she turned it from sentiment by an inquiry after the unlucky Lady Betty Lee. He answered by another declaration of hatred towards his absent relative, hoped Mrs. Pendarves did not encourage his aunt's acquaintance, for "it was not worthy of me;" said he had quarrelled with Lady Betty on her account and "would never forgive her." Lady Lansdowne was there to play a trick on "me and Bas," but the lovers wisely avoided her. Mrs. Pendarves thought her admirer had grown thinner, but "he looked very well, and not a bit of a tar."

A few days after he called on her, and later in the week met her at the opera. He came and sat near her, telling her that he was very unhappy, and that she was the cause of all his extravagance. She answered she would be so sorry to think so. In two or three days he saw her again. "When he came into the room," she writes, "I could not help wishing his mind might be answerable to his appearance, for I never saw him look so well."

He began the conversation by asking her "if she did not

think they were miserable people that were strangers to love? But," he added, "you are so great a philosopher that I dread your answer."

She replied, "As for philosophy, I do not pretend to it, but I endeavor to make my life easy by living according to reason; that my opinion of love was that it made people either very happy or very miserable." He said "it made *him* miserable." But he did not get the encouragement he expected. "That, my lord, proceeds from yourself; perhaps you place it upon a wrong foundation." He did not like her answer, for "he went away immediately."

No wonder; she seems, from her own account, to have been discreet to a degree that would have driven an ordinary lover wild. And yet she loved him deeply, and secluded herself because she could not treat him in public with indifference.

For a whole year they met but seldom—however, this was her own doing. One night, to oblige Lady Stanley, she went to the opera and met there Lord Baltimore. He came directly to her, asked where she had buried herself, and told her "he had been miserable to see her." He declared that he had so little opportunity of doing so he could no longer conceal his love. He told her "he had been in love with her for five years, but that she had kept him in such awe that he had never had the courage to confess this love." She was much confused by this abrupt avowal, and begged him to say no more then, as it was hardly the proper place. He then asked "if she would be at home the next day?" to which she replied that she would.

Although very much in love with Lord Baltimore, Mrs. Pendarves must have suspected the sincerity of his professed attachment; but even so, she could hardly have been prepared for the extraordinary end of the romance. She went home to dream of her handsome lover, though she expresses herself very mildly on this point.

"The next day he came punctually, very much dressed and in good spirits. Our conversation began with common talk of news. Some marriage was named, and we both observed how

little probability of happiness there was in most of the fashionable matches, where interest and not inclination was consulted. At last he said he was determined never to marry unless he was well assured of the affection of the person he married. My reply was: 'Can you have a stronger proof (if the person is at her own disposal) than her consenting to marry you?' He replied that was not sufficient. I said he was unreasonable; upon which he started up and said: 'I find, madam, this is a point on which we shall never agree!' He looked piqued and angry, made a low bow and went away immediately, and left me in such confusion I could hardly recollect what had passed; but from that time until he was married, we never met."

Mrs. Delany's editor explains this remarkable conduct of Lord Baltimore by the supposition that his extravagance necessitated a rich wife; that under the influence of his real love for Mrs. Pendarves he made a declaration that more selfish calculations, in cooler moments, suggested him to reconsider, and that his pretended anger at the following interview was merely a pretext to break off the affair. It may have been this, or it may have been genuine pique at what he supposed her coldness.

His desertion had a serious effect upon her health for a time, but she recovered and devoted her energies to conquering her feelings. Whatever the cause of his sudden change, he never returned to her, but soon after their parting, married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Janssen of Wimbleton. Some years later, she speaks very indifferently of meeting her former lover at the marriage of the Princess Royal to the Prince of Orange.

"Lord Baltimore made a place for us where we could see it all."

And again, at a court ball, she mentions that the Prince played "whisk" with Lord Baltimore, Lady Blandford and Lady Carteret. At another ball she speaks of him once more.

"My Lord Baltimore was in light brown and silver, his

coat lined quite throughout with ermine. His lady looked like a frightened owl, her locks strutted out and most curiously greased, or rather gummed, and powdered." She evidently had not forgiven her successful rival, if this malicious description is to be trusted.

The old lovers met again on terms of friendship. She speaks of his visiting and advising her, and once uses his old name of Guyamore. But they were friends merely, as is proved by his congratulations on her engagement to the Rev. Dr. Delany, Swift's friend and biographer, to whom she was afterwards most happily married. In a letter written a friend, she mentions her youthful lover for the last time:

"I saw in the newspapers that Lord Baltimore was ill; is he dead? He had some good qualities. I wonder where his poor sister Hyde is? I wish he may have done something for her. I fear his poor children at Epsom have been sadly neglected."

Lord Baltimore died April 23, 1751. He was succeeded in the title and province by his son Frederick, the sixth and last Lord Baltimore.

Mrs. Delany survived her first love many years, living far into the reign of George III.

REVIEWS

History of Printing in Colonial Maryland, 1686-1776, by LAWRENCE C. WROTH. Published by the Typothetae of Baltimore, 1922. Library edition, \$7.50. Limited edition, \$30.00.

To the majority of persons outside of the printing trade the "Typothetae of Baltimore" is merely a name, but to the public spirit of this organization is due the publication of one of the finest books ever issued from a Maryland press. Recognizing the sterling scholarship of the work, the Typothetae of Baltimore has financed the publication and has given it a typographical setting commensurate with its dignity and importance.

Mr. Wroth's appreciation of and interest in that typographical masterpiece of colonial days, *Bacon's Laws of Maryland*, was the inspiration for this laborious production which will surely take high rank among the bibliographical studies of this country.

Unlike most works of this character the text is written in a graceful, easy manner, without pedantry, and unfolds the life stories of our early printers in an interesting and entertaining fashion.

Beginning with the Nuthead press in 1686, the chronicle records the productions of Bladen, Reading, Jones, Zenger, Parks, the Green family, Hasselbach, Story, Hodge, Shober, Dunlap, Hayes and the Goddards. A chapter is devoted to *Bacon's Laws* and its compiler, and an appendix discusses the fabled Jesuit press of St. Mary's City. Many fac-similes of title pages illustrate the text.

The second section of the volume, covering pages 155-256, intended only as a work of reference for the scholar, is devoted to a splendid bibliography of all known Maryland imprints from 1689 to 1776, followed by an index.

Considered from the point of view of scholarship, accuracy, typography, press work and binding, this book, an obvious labor of love on the part of both author and publisher, is one that every book-lover will be glad to own, and of which every Marylander has a right to be proud.

The Life and Times of John Carroll, Archbishop of Baltimore, 1735-1815, by PETER GUILDAY. The Encyclopedia Press, N. Y., 1922. Pp. 864. \$5.00.

This work is rather a history of the American Catholic Church than a biography of John Carroll, for it was he who conceived the ecclesiastical policy which has been followed by his successors.

Born in Southern Maryland in 1735, his preliminary education was obtained at Bohemia Manor Academy, and at the age of thirteen he was sent abroad to complete his studies at St. Omer, France. With Chase, Franklin and Carroll of Carrollton, he was a member of the unsuccessful mission to Canada in 1776. Elected first Bishop of Baltimore in 1789, he began and perfected the organization which remains a power to-day.

Although a comprehensive biography by John Gilmary Shea was published some fifty years ago, superseding Brent's Sketch of Carroll published in 1843, as well as Campbell's Memoirs, of 1844-48, the author of the present work has unearthed so many documents shedding light on the problems faced by the first Bishop of Baltimore, that he has been moved to compile this definitive and scholarly work.

It is to be regretted that but little space has been devoted to the human side of the subject, as we know from contemporary sources that Carroll was a man beloved by Catholic and Protestant alike, and that he established cordial relations with those outside his church engaged in works of civic and intellectual usefulness, much as in later days was done by the late Cardinal Gibbons.

The book is well indexed and annotated and should prove useful alike to clergy and laity.
